The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7153.—VOL. XLIII. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Phillip-street, Mrs. Bilson, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Pearson-street, Balmain, Mrs. John Thorn, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, at Hunter's Hill, Mrs. F. G. Campbell, of a son.

On Sunday morning, 12th instant, at her residence, Ashfield, Mrs. Charles Henry Binnington, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 25th March, at Redfern, Rosetta Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. William Austen, aged 48 years.

On May 10th, at the residence of her parents, Newtown, the infant daughter of Francis Jones, watchmaker.

On Friday, May 10th, at St. John's School, Camden, Emma Ann, wife of H. P. Reeves, aged 39 years.

On the 11th instant, Ellen Mary Ann, the only beloved daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Slater, of Windmill-street, aged 5 months and 15 days.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of her parents, George-street, Mary Agnes, infant daughter of William and Mary Harbottle, aged 4 months 13 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Steamship LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be despatched on THURSDAY, 16th MAY, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.

The Company's interprovincial steamship AIREDALE will meet the Lord Ashley at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo to Taranaki and Manukau.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.

NOTICE.—Bills of lading must be presented for signature by 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 14th. Passengers are requested to pay balance of passage money before noon WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent and powerful screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, 3600 tons, 500 horse power, JOHN GRAY, commander. The celebrated steamship GREAT BRITAIN is again laid on the berth for Liverpool, and will be despatched from Melbourne with the usual punctuality, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of May.

In calling the attention of colonists proceeding to Europe to the opportunity thus afforded them, it may be observed that the rapidity and regularity with which the Great Britain has performed her previous voyages, place her far before any vessel trading to these waters, and insures their reaching home almost as quickly as by the overland mail, whilst the great expense and frequent changes inseparable from that route are entirely avoided.

The SALOON is a magnificent apartment, fitted up in the most chaste and elegant manner. The sleeping rooms are very large, well lighted, and ventilated by side ports, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite. The ladies' cabin is fitted with bath-rooms, lounges, easy chairs, &c. She also carries a good milch cow.

The SECOND CABIN is on deck, very comfortable, and well lighted.

To THIRD-CLASS and STEERAGE passengers proceeding to Europe the advantages offered by the Great Britain are superior to any ship on the berth.

A STEWARDESS is appointed to attend on lady passengers.

STEWARD'S attendance provided for second cabin.

A SURGEON will accompany the ship.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Saloon, as per agreement; second cabin, £35; third cabin, £20 and £18; steerage, £16.

For further particulars apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street; or to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, DAILY.—The PHANTOM leaves—

Circular Quay	10·15	2·0	5·30
Woolloomooloo	10·30	2·15	5·15
Manly	8·15	12·0	4·30

Fare, 1s. S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift Packets ply daily between PARRAMATTA and SYDNEY, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Ryde, as follows:

From Parramatta. From Phœnix Wharf.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Parramatta. From Phœnix Wharf.
At 4 p.m. 9 a.m.

Cabin, return, 2s. 6d.; steerage, ditto, 1s. 6d.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

CLYDE RIVER—THIS DAY, at noon.
WOLLONGONG—THIS DAY, at noon, and at 11 p.m.
KIAMA—THIS NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA—TO-MORROW, at 9 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN—TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA—On SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.
ULLADULLA—On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
PORT MACQUARIE—On FRIDAY, 7th June.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO

MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, at 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY, 11 p.m.
BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—Steamer, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 6 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO

IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH, daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 14th and 28th May.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co's. Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MELBOURNE and QUEENSLAND

Holders of return tickets between Melbourne and Sydney proceeding to Queensland by the Company's steamers can have the time extended to three months, on application at the Passenger Office, Company's Wharf, Sydney.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 16th April.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—BRISBANE Return Tickets in the saloon either way will henceforth be issued available for two months.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 15th April.

STEERAGE FARE.—SYDNEY and BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Company have reduced the steerage fare between Sydney and Brisbane in their steamships to 60s. each way.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS for BRISBANE.—The TELEGRAPH will be dispatched at 2 p.m., TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), instead of 11 p.m., the usual hour, and proceed direct to Brisbane.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 13th May.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO BRISBANE.—All bonded and drawback goods for the Telegraph steamer, must be sent to the Wharf THIS DAY (Monday), as, in consequence of the early hour of departure this trip, they cannot be received on the day of sailing.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, May 13.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, and every MONDAY NIGHT, at the same hour; starting from TAREE, on her return to Sydney, every THURSDAY.

STEAM to the MACLEAY.—Cargo received at Mr. Struth's Wharf, every day. W. DALTON, agent.

FOR the NORTH and SOUTH ARM, RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner JANE SOMMERVILLE, on THURSDAY next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER on the 15th instant, the schooner PIONEER, Captain DOLAN.

For freight or passage apply to SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

MANNING RIVER.—AVENGER, Captain PATON, sails on WEDNESDAY.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, N. BENNETT, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The fast-sailing schooner DON JUAN is ready to receive cargo for the above ports; and, having the greater part engaged, will have quick despatch. R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The fast sailing schooner UNCLE TOM, LABIE, master, will meet with prompt despatch. She is now ready to receive cargo at once.

R. TOWNS and CO.

Intending shippers per Don Juan for Brisbane are requested to take notice that she proceeds to Rockhampton direct, and the Uncle Tom to Brisbane direct.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fast-sailing schooner DON JUAN, ARNOLD, master, having more than two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be despatched for Rockhampton direct on THURSDAY next.

R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fast-sailing regular trader EMILY HORT, CASTLE, master, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, and is ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage, apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

ONLY VESSEL for GEELONG.—The NATIVE LASS, Captain PATON, is now fast loading.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The MARY AND ROSE, Captain WILLIAMS, now fast loading. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The favourite regular trader LADY DENISON, J. M'KINLAY, commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have early dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK, or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—For Passengers only.—The regular trader BURNETT, FOREMAN, master, will clear THIS DAY.

MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The Aberdeen clipper schooner TAWERA, 300 tons, A. WALKER, commander (hourly expected), will sail six days after arrival.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The smart clipper schooner SALCOMBE CASTLE, J. JAMES, commander, is now fast loading at the Patent Slip Wharf, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR VALPARAISO.—Passengers only.—The clipper ship E. T. L. will sail in about ten days.

Apply, on board, to Captain SCHRODER, at Russell's Wharf, or R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 13 years' ship JOHN BANKS, 800 tons register, A. WALSH, Commander, has still several cabins in the saloon disengaged; offers unusual advantages to intending passengers, who are requested to inspect her accommodation without delay.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, will sail, full or not full, on the 30th JUNE. Shippers are reminded of the expeditious and regular passages of this magnificent clipper. Has comfortable saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 13 years ship AKBAR, 733 tons register, A. HUTTON, commander, will have immediate despatch, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged and down. This vessel has most superior accommodation for saloon passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain HUTTON, on board, Moore's Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

REDUCED FARES TO LONDON.—

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Third cabin, from	£14
Second cabin, from	24
Saloon, from	40

And according to special arrangement.

For LONDON DIRECT, to sail with the strictest punctuality, on THURSDAY, May 30th, the KOH-I-NOOR, built expressly for passengers, 1400 tons, A 1 at Lloyds, British built, THOMAS GUTHERIE, commander.

This well-known and favourite passenger clipper offers superior advantages to any other ship on the berth at unusually low rates; and intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the really first-rate accommodation of the vessel. The dietary scales have been framed on the most liberal principle, rivalling the best London ships.

For plans of cabin, dietary scales, and full particulars, apply to J. SOLOMON and CO., 34, Collins-street, Melbourne; or to S. DE BEER, ship broker, 1, Queen-street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The well known clipper schooner KATE KEARNEY. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A 1 barque BENGAL, 900 tons burthen. This vessel, now hourly expected from New Caledonia, has been expressly fitted up for carrying stock. She is well ventilated, and has every requisite on board to enable her to carry her stock in first-rate condition. Apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, the well-known schooner DOVE, lately trading to the Moruya; carries thirty-two tons, and of light draught of water. For further particular apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP DAMASCUS, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to PASS their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay immediately. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, when orders for delivery will be given.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

TO CONSIGNEES per schooner PROMPT, from MELBOURNE.—Consignees are requested to pass their entries THIS FORENOON for Towns' Wharf. Goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at risk and expense of consignees, by the undersigned. R. TOWNS and CO.

RUSSELL'S WHARF, Sussex-street.—BERTHS for Vessels, with every convenience for loading and discharging; also, excellent STORAGE for every description of goods.

SAILORS' HOME.—The FOUNDATION STONE of the SYDNEY SAILOR'S HOME (Circular Quay) will be LAID by LADY YOUNG, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., His Excellency the Governor presiding on the occasion.

SAMUEL NORTH, Honorary Secretary.

Captains, officers, and crews of ships in Harbour, the subscribers, and others taking an interest in this institution are invited to attend.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietory of this Company is called, to meet a deputation from the Provisional Committee of the Morpeth and Maitland Railway Committee here, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the steps that shall be taken in reference to forwarding the construction of the railway.

J. B. R. ROBERTSON, chairman.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Office, Morpeth, May 8.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank called for the 8th instant, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at the half-yearly general meeting, held on the 24th day of April, 1861, altering the Deed of Settlement of the Bank so as to enable the Board of Directors to establish Branches within the British dominions in other places than in the Australian territories, and agencies elsewhere than in the British dominions, having been adjourned in consequence of an insufficient number of shareholders being present—Notice is hereby given that the said adjourned MEETING will be held at the Banking-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, when the attendance of proprietors is specially requested.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 9th May.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of general banking business, will be opened at Parramatta, in those centrally situated premises in Church-street belonging to the estate of the late F. N. Watkins, Esq., opposite the Scotch Church, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 29th April.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Orchestral practice on MONDAY, 13th, at the usual hour. HENRY CHERRY, hon. secretary. May 11.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of GEORGE STEWARD, a native of Scotland, he is earnestly requested to write to his WIFE, MARY STEWARD, as she is most anxious to hear from him. It is supposed he is in the vicinity of Gundagai. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received. Address No. 1, Brougham-place, Pitt-street.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN MARTIN, who left New Zealand in 1854, he will hear from his brother WILLIAM MARTIN. Information will be thankfully received at H. CUMMINGS', William-street, Woolloomooloo.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Phillip-street.—A Public TEA MEETING will be held in the above church, to welcome the Rev. ADAM THOMSON to his new sphere of labour, on the EVENING of TUESDAY, 14th May. The Rev. Dr. M'Kay, Revs. Messrs. Cuthbertson, Kent, Voller, Reid, Ironside, M'Skimming, Goold Bird (of Glasgow), Missionary to the South Sea Islands, Captain Welsh, and others have kindly consented to address the meeting. Chair to be taken by John Richardson, Esq., at seven o'clock. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, George-street; G. and J. Hamilton, Hunter-street; W. Hamilton, Lower George-street; G. R. Addison, George-street; W. King, Market-street; W. Fullarton, King-street; W. Douglass, 654, George-street; D. Williamson, William-street; J. Moyes, Pyrmont; J. Sowness, 377, Bourke-street, Surry Hills; or any of the office bearers.

FAREWELL PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING.—A PUBLIC MEETING, intended specially for Presbyterians, will be held in St. George's Free Church, Castlereagh-street (Rev. Dr. Mackay's), on MONDAY EVENING next, to bid farewell to the Missionaries who are leaving by the John Williams, on Wednesday morning next. The Revs. Bird, Green, Morris, and Lawes, and the native teachers Simeona and Lota, with other ministers, will address the meeting. The chair will be taken at half-past 7. A collection will be made on the behalf of the London Missionary Society. Ministers are respectfully invited to announce this meeting from the pulpit.

SUSSEX-STREET RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the above school will be held in the Temperance Hall, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, May 13th, when the Report will be read of the proceedings of the past year, and the claims of the institution will be presented by the Dean of Sydney, Mr. Justice Wise, H. Parkes, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Rev. J. Eggleston, Rev. S. C. Kent, and the Rev. J. West. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock by his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.B.

THE COMMITTEE of the Lord's Day Observance Society MEET, THIS DAY (Monday), at 4 o'clock.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES.—The first MONTHLY MEETING for the year will be held in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Business—Balloting for officers; conversazione.

The ballot will commence punctually at 8 o'clock, and close at half-past 8 precisely.

Members on this occasion will have the privilege of introducing the ladies of their families.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES.—Members having Photographs and objects of scientific interest, which they would be willing to exhibit, are requested to forward them to the Australian Library by TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266.—The regular Monthly MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7. J. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A Special General MEETING of members will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider the rules and regulations to be submitted by the committee.

WALTER LAMB, } Honorary
E. W. WARD, } secretaries.

SYDNEY BATTALION, N. S. W. RIFLES.—A BALLOT MEETING for the election of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS for the undermentioned Companies will be held at the Volunteer Office, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m.

Nominations in each case to be sent to the Officer commanding the Company, not later than 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, 11th instant.

No. 1 Company	one Corporal
No. 3 ditto	one Corporal
No. 4 ditto	two Corporals.

By command,
ROBERT LAVER, Captain and Adjutant.

NEWTOWN COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—In consequence of a requisition signed by many members of the Company, I hereby give notice that the MEETING for the Election of Non-commissioned Officers, called for on Tuesday evening next, will be POSTPONED till THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown.

C. N. EASTWOOD, Captain.

NEWTOWN COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—DRILL for the week ending 18th May will be as follows:—

Every morning, at half-past 6, Mr. Phillip's paddock; and on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings, at 8 p.m., at the Oddfellow's New Hall.

On Saturday next the Company will parade at half-past 4 p.m., at Mr. Phillips' Paddock.

C. N. EASTWOOD, Captain.

THE COLONEL Commanding the N. S. Wales Volunteer Rifles has been requested to forward to Melbourne on or before the 20th instant, the names of volunteers who may wish to compete for the Gold Cup and other prizes at the next meeting of Victoria Volunteer Rifle Association, to be held at Sandridge on May 30th, 31st, and June 1st. Captains commanding companies are requested to forward without delay to the Adjutant the names of those volunteers who may wish to enter for these matches. The entries will probably be closed at Melbourne on the 21st instant.

NOTICE.—I hereby authorise Mr. JAMES MOULD, of York-street, Sydney, to collect all debts owing to me, and to take legal proceedings to recover the same. WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, late providore of the steamship Prince Alfred.

NOTICE to CREDITORS in the Assigned Estate of FELIX LANNOY.—A Final Dividend of one shilling and ninepence 1s. 9d. in the £ will be payable at the office of Messrs. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, on MONDAY, the 13th May, between the hours of 10 and 1. CHARLES C. DURHAM, JOHN H. GOODLET, Trustees.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, of George-street, Importer of Toys, &c.—The creditors who have proved their Claims can, if they please, purchase at the sale on MONDAY next to the extent of 2s. in the £.

F. W. PERRY, official assignee, 125, Elizabeth-street.
9th May, 1861.

TO ALL CONCERNED.—Whereas, at different times during the last eight years, having had several BOXES and other articles left in my charge, this is to give NOTICE that unless the same are claimed within fourteen days from this date, they will be sold by auction. WILLIAM KING. May 13th. Spread Eagle, Pitt-st.

THE GENTLEMAN who left a Gold WATCH and CHAIN at Mr. John Smith's, Railway Tavern, Parramatta, can have the same by applying to the above, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

JOHN SMITH.

IF THE GENTLEMAN, who on Monday, the 6th instant, between five and six o'clock, at Mr. Smith's, Railway Hotel, Parramatta, in presence of several witnesses, made a PRESENT of a gold WATCH and CHAIN to my infant daughter, and left by her mother in care of Mrs. Smith, does not come forward to claim such property in a fortnight's time, I shall consider it as a permanent gift, and take legal steps for the recovery of the same, Mr. and Mrs. Smith having arbitrarily detained it.

C. A. BERNASCONI.

PARRAMATTA.—CAUTION.—All parties are hereby cautioned not to cut wood or trespass on allotment No. 25, 7 acres 30 perches, on the Western Road, part of the Domain. JAMES CONNORS.

£10 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for receiving such information as will lead to the conviction of the evil disposed person or persons who, on this morning, 10th May instant, poisoned two of his dogs, of the Newfoundland and mastiff breeds, on his premises, Norton-street, Glebe. MICHAEL LEE.

LOST, on Saturday, between Point Piper Road and the city, a GOLD SEAL, with crest thereon, gold key, and other trifles, all on a gold ring. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to Mr. COOKE, jeweller, 231, Pitt-street.

FOUND, a BAG, on Friday morning, 10th, containing money. Apply at Mr. R. MAY'S, first house in Piper-street, Upper Paddington.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Messrs. GRIBBEN and SON'S Establishment, Elizabeth-street, on the night of the 10th, or early on the 11th instant, a white PET SHEEP. Answers to the name of Billy. A REWARD of £5 will be given, if stolen, on prosecution of the thief, and 10s. if strayed.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS, bought, sold, or exchanged. G. WOOD, Market-street.

Government House, 9th May, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Administrator of the Government will hold a Levee at Government House, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., in honour of her Majesty's Birthday.

By command,
HENRY D. PITT, Lieutenant, R.A.,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LEVEE:
24th instant.

ALL gentlemen proposing to attend the Levee will assemble in the Ball Room, with the exception of those gentlemen who have received cards of entree, who will pass into the principal Drawing-room, and the Public Bodies to be presented to his Excellency, who will assemble in the Official Apartments to the left of the Hall.

All gentlemen attending the Levee to be dressed in full evening costume.

Commissioned officers (only) of the Volunteer Force to be dressed in uniform.

Each gentleman to be provided with two cards with his name legibly written thereon—one card to be left in the Entrance Hall, and the other to be given to the Aide-de-Camp.

By command,
HENRY D. PITT, Lieutenant R.A.,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Grand Scotch Demonstration.
SIR WILLIAM and LADY DON.
First appearance for many years of Mr. G. H. ROGERS.
THIS EVENING, Monday, 13th May,
GUY MANNERING.

Dandie Dinmont	Sir William Don
Dominie Samson	Mr. G. H Rogers
Julia Mannering	Lady Don.

After which Lady DON will give her selection of
SCOTCH BALLADS,
beautifully illustrated; and conclude with
CRAMOND BRIG.

Jock Howieson	Sir William Don

Lady Don (with Macgregor's Gathering) as Marian.
TO-MORROW, Mr. Stephens' Benefit.
WEDNESDAY, Sir William and Lady Don in new pieces, and Alcestis.
"Colleen Baun" has been received.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Sir WILLIAM and Lady DON will have the honour of appearing
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING,
Under the patronage of H. E. Sir JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., G.C., M.G., and Lady YOUNG, Colonel KEMPT, the Officers of H. M. 12th Regiment, and the Officers and Members of the Volunteer Corps, for the BENEFIT and POSITIVE LAST APPEARANCE (prior to his departure) of Mr. W. H. STEPHENS.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Captain Maguire, Sir W. Don; Mrs. Ormsby Dalmaine, Lady Don; Aminadab Sleek, Mr. Stephens; Charles Torrens, Mr. Fitzgerald (who has volunteered).
"THAT YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY," for the last time.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
in which Sir W. and Lady Don will appear.
A new local sketch by C. Winder, Esq.,
STEPHENS DEFENDS THE COLONY,
with the original comic song,
"A JOLLY VOLUNTEER."
Box Office now open.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL, 360, George-street, nearly opposite Wynyard-square.—On the arrival of the Jeddo, a List of New Music will be published.

FASHIONS, Illustrated News, Punch, and usual Periodicals, per mail steamer. At MOFFITT'S.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY this evening, Monday, at Mr. W. CLARK'S Academy, Riley-street, South Head Road.

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. W CLARK, Riley-street, South Head Road. Private lessons by arrangement.

EVENING SCHOOL, Woolloomooloo, from 7 till 9 p.m. Fridays, vocal music. J. M'FARLANE.

THE MILITARY GAZETTE AND DEFENSIVE VOLUNTEER, will be published 21st instant, and continued weekly.

THREE AMERICAN COVERED VANS will leave Allen's Express Booking Office, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY next, for conveyance of passengers and luggage to Goulburn and Yass. Charges moderate.

FREDERICK BRADLY is desirous of reminding the public generally, that the Monster Sale of assorted Fancy Goods, at Mr. Crouch's Bazaar, George-street, commences TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely. N.B.—Reserved seats for ladies.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Notice.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, the old established dentist of 1842, begs to inform ladies and gentlemen and families residing in Campbelltown and its vicinities, that he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th and 16th of May, at Mr. MORRIS', Terminus Hotel.

A CARD.—Mr. CLARK, M.A., M.R.C.S., England, begs to intimate that he has commenced practise at 27, Botany-street (the house lately occupied by Dr. Doherty), close to the Old South Head Road.

CHURCH, BROTHERS, (Successors to the late W. Barnett,) Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 329, George-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Surgeon to the SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of diseases of the EYE, at home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 3. 229, Macquarie-street.

CITY WINE VAULTS, opposite Jamison-street.—LUNCHEONS will be resumed TO-DAY, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.—Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, roast pork and apple sauce, veal and ham, roast and boiled fowls and ducks, soups, haricots, curries, pastry, salad, &c., &c.

DINE at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street.

GENERAL WASHINGTON HOTEL, George-street.—Roast goose and apple sauce, turkey and ham, calf's head and bacon, lamb in mint, beef and Yorkshire pudding; pork, veal, and mutton; heart and jelly, steaks, chops, harricots, made dishes, &c. G. L. MUNN.

GEORGE HEATH, Dispensing Chemist, &c. (from Savory and Moore, New Bond-street, London), 334, George-street.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., late surgeon-accoucheur to St. George's and St. James' Dispensary, and district-accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital, London. Consultations from 11 to 1 daily. 36, York-street, between Barrack and King streets.

HAIGH and BROWN, General Estate and Labour Agents, No. 120, King-street East. Established 1853.

NOTICE.—Luncheon provided daily from 1 to 3 p.m. S. DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market sts.

SILK, WOOLLEN, FEATHER DYER; Gentlemen's clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. 74, South Head Road.

WILLIAM BARNETT, Wholesale Grocer, Merchant, and Importer, late 329, George-street, now at King and York streets.

MONEY.—A. O. is now in a more favourable position to afford monetary accommodation to gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, Officers in the United Service, and will make immediate loans on personal security, for short periods, in sums varying from £10 to £100. Strictest confidence in all cases. Address Box 239, Post Office, Sydney.

£3000 TO BE LENT, on Mortgage. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

£2000 (TWO THOUSAND POUNDS) to LEND, on good city property, at 7 per cent. DAVID RAMSAY, care of Buyers and Learmonth, Charlotte-place.

A LADY, experienced in imparting the higher branches of an English Education, with tuition in the modern languages, and finishing instruction in music, is open to a daily ENGAGEMENT. Address C. R., care of Mr. CLARKE, George-street.

A LADY is open to an ENGAGEMENT for the tuition of young Children. Address, J. E., HERALD Office.

A TUTOR requires an ENGAGEMENT; references. M. C., Mrs. Lowe's, Criterion Chambers, King-st.

APPRENTICES and Improvers to the Millinery. Mrs. WEEKS. FRANK ROBERTS, 249, Pitt-street.

BOY WANTED—a respectable Errand and Office Boy. Apply at the MERCANTILE JOURNAL Office.

BUSH CARPENTER and Smith; also, Wife (German), as General Servant, on Hire. 106, King-st.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, a competent ASSISTANT. FOSS, SON, and CO., Pitt-street.

HORSE-TEAM.—Wanted, for Mulgunnia, 30 miles from Bathurst, a HORSE-TEAM. Apply immediately to Messrs. RAYMOND, ROXBURGH, and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

JUNIOR CLERK Wanted. Apply at MERCANTILE JOURNAL Office.

LOADING for Turon, Louisa, and Tambaroora, all heavy. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 90, Clarence-st.

LOYAL GOOD DESIGN LODGE, I.O.F., M.U., West Maitland, and COURT OF ROBIN HOOD, A.O.F.—Wanted, by the above-named societies, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to attend the members and their families. Applications to be made in writing on or before the 16th May, 1861, to J. P. QUINN, Secretary, L. G. D. Lodge, West Maitland.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted, 10,000 Head, for cash, and 10,000 Sheep. FORBES, 78, King-street.

TEAMS wanted, for Lambing Flat and Bathurst; heavy loading. 561, Brickfield-hill, next the Crown Inn.

TO ARCHITECTS.—An experienced Draftsman and Assistant wishes Engagement. T. R., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two good SALESMEN. None others need apply. 235, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—COAT MAKERS WANTED. Apply to E. PUGH, 428, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior HAND. W. A. M'CREA, 626, Brickfield-hill.

THE ADVERTISER requires the LOAN of £30 for three months—bill of sale given as security. Address S. W., HERALD Office.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, for the interior, an able-bodied steady MAN. He must be a good Shoeing and General Blacksmith. Apply to DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

TO MERCHANTS.—The Advertiser, who has had many years' experience both at home and in the colony, will be happy to treat with any respectable firm who may be requiring a man of business habits. Having had considerable counting-house experience, in addition to commercial knowledge acquired in the first houses in London and Sydney, he feels confidence in placing himself in competition with any one. First-class Sydney references. Address B. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to RENT, a PADDOCK of 300 or 400 acres, near Sydney. G. FESQ, 375, George-st.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. 52, Cooper-street, Elizabeth-st. South.

WET-NURSE wanted. Apply to Dr. FOULIS, Glebe Road, between 9 and 10, or 1 and 2.

WANTED, MEN to make peg boots; also, Three CLOSERS. P. HANRATTY, Greek-st., Glebe.

WANTED, an active MAN SERVANT as WAITER. Shakespere Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to make herself useful. 289, George-street.

WANTED, a Second COOK. Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, as light porter. A. GRANT, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 77, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. 79 and 81, South Head Road.

WANTED, GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply at No. 5, Jamison-street.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dress and Mantle-making. 159, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, to know the address of the Honorable WILLIAM DAY, M.L.C., boatbuilder.

WANTED, a good plain COOK and LAUNDRESS. Enquire at 195, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER. Apply at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a BOY for the shop, that can read and write. H. GOULSTON, King-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and iron, at Mrs. WILEY'S, Park-street.

WANTED, Two GIRLS, between 15 and 16 years of age. 112, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, a good MAN, as COOK. Apply, Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a COACH-SMITH, at Harold's Coach Factory, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 15, to make herself generally useful. Criterion Chambers, King-st.

WANTED, a smart Boy as WAITER, also a COOK. Apply Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, MEN to make kip boots. Apply to E. KENNEDY, 33, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as NURSE; is a good needlewoman. Address, S. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as GENERAL SERVANT; English preferred. Apply 522, George-st.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HARLAND, 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, a BOY, at the Type Foundry, 83, Yurong-street.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. P. M'CARROLL, Butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to proceed to the country. Apply at Miss FREEMAN'S, Chelmsford House, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, Two first-class SADDLE HANDS; also Two rough Hands, at 553, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MAN, to work on a Farm. Apply to JAMES and CORMICK, smiths, George-street South.

WANTED, MEN to make strong and light boots, pegged and sewed. T. HELY, Railway Bridge, Sydney.

WANTED, a second-hand Crab WINCH, double purchase. Apply to VENNARD and STEVENS, 212, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by an experienced LAUNDRESS a Family's, or Hotel's WASHING. 40, Taylor's-lane, South Head Road.

WANTED, Tailors for the country; Married Couples for dairy farms; farm servants, J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SMITH. None others need apply. C. LEWIS, black and white smith, Philip-street.

WANTED, a Pair of SAWYERS. Apply to G. CRISPO, builder, near the Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby, and make herself generally useful. Brisbane Cottage, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. ADAMS and TYRRELL, Galvanised Iron Works, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good NURSEMAID. Apply BARKER and CO.'S Steam Mills, Sussex-street, between the hours of 11 and 12, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. SLATYER, Cleveland-street Redfern, next Congregational Chapel.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Victoria-street North, opposite Cliff Cottage, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female Servant for the Hunter River; also, an Ostler for an inn. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a CREW, for the ship Cincinnati. Apply on board, on Monday morning. Captain FITZSIMMONS, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, to mind children and make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. CHANDLER, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WAITRESS, Cooks, House and Parlour Maids, General Servants for engagement. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, 15,000 BRICKS; cash on delivery. Mr. A. THOMSON, near the Post-Office, Rushcutter's Bay.

WELLIGTON, Bligh, or Queensland.—20s. per head, cash, for Sheep Stations. FORBES, 78, King-street.

WANTED, to purchase a well-finished HOUSE, of five or six rooms, with other conveniences, in the suburbs; must be isolated and have a little garden ground or paddock. QUEST, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for the interior; to teach six children a sound English education, with music and the usual accomplishments. Apply to Mrs. BRAND, Post Office, Moree via Wee Waa, or via Warialda.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to accompany a lady on a voyage; must be a thorough laundress and needlewoman. References required. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 201, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, to Purchase, a COTTAGE, of four or five rooms, with about an acre of ground, near the Ashfield or Burwood stations. State all particulars to A, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, of business address and experience, to assist in canvassing, &c., for a new first-class weekly paper. Address to Editor, MERCANTILE JOURNAL.

WANTED (for investment), to purchase a COTTAGE, within five or six miles of Sydney; if with land preferred. Address, with full particulars, care of S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, four BOOT MAKERS. General workmen preferred, highest wages given. Apply to WYATT, BROTHERS, next the School of Arts, Pitt-street, or to Mr. M. M'Guance, Campbelltown.

WANTED, a young MAN, to solicit orders, and otherwise to make himself generally useful; cash security for a small amount required. Address, with references, to B.C., EMPIRE Office.

WANTED for the country, three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS. Good wages and constant work. Apply, between two and three o'clock, at 153, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, a Situation, in a provision store; wanted, a Working Farm Overseer, a Miller, Tanner on shares, Cabinetmaker, Thorough Farming Men, Ploughmen, Married Couples, Useful Boys, Female Servants, for Moruya, Newcastle, &c.; Shoeing Blacksmiths, Cornish Copper miners; General Female Servants, for town. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 120, King-street East.

WANTED, for the country, a MAN and his WIFE; the man as general farm servant, his wife will require to understand milking and general house work. Also a MAN who understands horses, and make himself generally useful. Apply on TUESDAY, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at Mrs. STEERS', Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD SLATER are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed Daughter. The procession will move from the residence of Mr. SLATER, No. 40, Windmill-street, THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

APARTMENTS vacant, with Board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board. Apply to Mrs. BIRD, 92, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, with or without Board, at 27, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

A VACANCY for one or two Gentlemen, with or without board. Stabling. 3, Argyle-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, most eligible and comfortable; board optional; no other lodgers. Cards, Mr. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Partial Board, at Mrs. KEANE'S, 102, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, every comfort. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 25s. per week. Surry House, 16, Jamison-st. Apartments for families.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 287, Castlereagh-street, opposite Elder's boarding house. Terms, £1 1s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 5, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain. Mrs. WHITE'S.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, single room. No. 2, Upper Fort-street. Terms very moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Bedroom for a Gentleman, well furnished, view of harbour. 13, Prince-street North.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Situation central and airy; first-class accommodation for families and gentlemen. Wynyard-square, corner of Margaret-street. Melbourne, Queensland, English, and Sydney newspapers.

BALMAIN.—One of Mr. Blake's Houses, EYREVILLE, in Adolphus-street, will be to LET 1st May. Several handsome and substantial villas and compact small COTTAGES for SALE. Building sites, any frontage required, in Darling-street and Adolphus-street, either for Sale or 99 years Leases.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

COTTAGE at NEWTOWN to be LET, now in the occupation of Mr. Solomon; eight rooms, besides out-offices, stabling, garden, &c., and close to the Railway Station. Apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CLAREMONT HOUSE and GROUNDS, situate at Rose Bay, four miles from Sydney. This delightful residence is the property of George Thorne, Esq., and lately occupied by Charles Keele, Esq. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to Messrs. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square; or W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

FARM, on Liverpool Road, to be LET, known as Parkhurst, now in occupation of Messrs. Morris and White. For particulars apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets. Inquire at 209, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, DWELLING-HOUSE, offices, stores, cellarage, and yard. Apply PREMISES, HERALD Office.

TO LET, furnished, a PARLOUR and BEDROOM. No other lodgers. 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS to LET, in best part of William-street. Mr. TIGHE, grocer, for address.

TO LET, No. 77, William-street, a SHOP and RESIDENCE. J. YEOMANS, 256, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET or for SALE, a waterside RESIDENCE, romantically situated, near Sydney. G. FESQ, 375, George-street.

TO LET, Furnished, a six-roomed COTTAGE, pleasantly situated. Apply to Mr. F. MADER, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, No. 301, George-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. R. Casper and Co., outfitters. Apply to C. JEANNERET, Lyons-buildings.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with superior APARTMENTS and board. Apply to Mr. MADER, George-street.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Two Guineas per night, including gas and attendance. Apply B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—To LET, commodious PREMISES in Sydney, now occupied as a printing establishment, with an extensive connection. Plant and stock may be taken. P. O., HERALD Office.

TO LET, those extensive STORES, in Margaret-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Watkins. These two stores can be let together or separately. For terms apply to E. MOSES, Bridge-street.

TO LET, 21, King-street, those commodious business PREMISES, lately in the occupation of Messrs. T. Aspinwall and Co. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay; or to C. JEANNERET, 227, George-street.

TO LET, a three-floor STORE, lately occupied by Messrs. Saddington and Co., adjoining Mr. M. Moss and L. and S. Spyer and Co., Wynyard-lane. SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

TO LET, No. 291, George-street, a good SHOP and RESIDENCE, lately occupied by Messrs. Hogarth and Erichsen. J. YEOMANS, 256, Elizabeth-street; or R. YEOMANS, 99, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, an IRON HOUSE, in Downshire-street, off Lower Fort-street, containing seven rooms, facing the water; rent 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. FLAVELLE, 53, Lower Fort-street; or 354, George-street.

TO LET, Nos. 4 and 6, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington; also, two comfortable family COTTAGES, in Maddenstreet, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, a Four-roomed COTTAGE, with a three-roomed HOUSE at the back. Apply, J. SEALE, Square and Compass, George-street South.

TO LET, on the Macleay River, a first-rate STORE, for a General Business; it is situate at East Kempsey, and doing a first-rate trade; is well stocked—which can be taken at a very low rate. For particulars apply to WILLIAM DALTON, Market Wharf.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, a large HOUSE, nine rooms, kitchen, and out-offices; also, a HOUSE in Elizabeth-street North, six rooms; in Philip-street, a COTTAGE, four rooms, kitchen, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 262, Castlereagh-street.

THOSE EXTENSIVE PREMISES situate in Lower George-street, opposite the old Queen's Wharf, lately occupied as stores by Messrs. Mitchell and Co., ship-chandlers. Apply to Mr. H. K. JAMES, or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

TO LET, King-street, those extensive STORES, lately in the occupation of Mr. H. H. Beauchamp, near the Commercial Wharf. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay; or to C. E. JEANNERET, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, the PREMISES lately occupied as the Turkish Bath, in Spring-street, containing ten rooms, suitable for a public house or private boarding establishment. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street, North.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

SPECIAL SITTING IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

IN RE FITCH V. RUSSELL.

Mr. Justice Wise delivered judgment in this case as follows:—

This was an action for a breach of agreement for not employing the plaintiff and paying him wages, and for dismissing him wrongfully before the expiration of twelve months.

The agreement was as follows, signed by the plaintiff only, and addressed to the agent for the defendant:—

"Sir,—I hereby agree to proceed by the ship Fitzjames from Liverpool to Sydney, and on my arrival there to work for P. N. Russell and Co., engineers, ironfounders, &c., at the current rate of wages of the port for twelve months, or such time as I may have settled the amount advanced by them for the passage of self and family, viz., £4 each adult and the Government fare to Liverpool."

It was proved at the trial before Mr. Holroyd, that the plaintiff came out to Sydney, was received by the defendant, and for a short time was employed and paid wages, but in consequence of some disputes was discharged.

The jury gave a verdict for £60.

A motion was made for a new trial on several grounds, which, for a reason presently given, need not be specified. The questions stated for our opinion are;

1. Was the learned Judge right in directing the jury that the document put in evidence by the plaintiff was ambiguous, and by not giving his opinion on the contract to the jury.

2. Was the learned Judge right in directing the jury that the contract between the parties was one that might last *for a year or for longer*, if the passage money was not repaid within that time, or for less if it was repaid within that time.

3. Whether the learned judge was in error for refusing to grant a new trial on all, or some, or one of the said grounds of appeal.

As our decision will be given on the first two questions submitted to us, it is unnecessary to decide whether any appeal lies from the refusal to grant a new trial. A motion to the District Court Judge for a new trial, affording, as it does, an opportunity for reconsidering his opinion, may be a very desirable proceeding, but as the 71st section of the District Court Act gives him the power, "if he think fit, to order a new trial to be had upon such terms as he shall think reasonable," our opinion is, that this is a discretionary power, the exercise of which cannot be the subject of appeal. (See Carter v. Smith, 24 L. J., 141 Q.B., and Berkeley v. Elderkin, 22 L. J. 281 Q.B.)

Practically, no injury can result to the unsuccessful party from this state of the law—since an appeal lies to this Court, in respect of any erroneous decision by the Judge, during the trial, or wrong direction to the jury, which may have formed the ground of the motion for a new trial.

We are of opinion, in answer to the first question, that the District Court Judge ought to have given his opinion to the jury as a question of law, on the construction of the document, comprising, as it did, all the terms of the contract; and we think the true construction of the document (which, it is assumed, the case became a contract, if assented to and adopted by the defendant, of which there is ample evidence) is that the defendant's contract to employ the plaintiff for one year, subject to defeasance at the option of the plaintiff, on payment within the year of the advances made to him.

It was contended by Sir William Manning, on behalf of the defendant, chiefly upon the case of Aspdin v. Austin (5 Q. B. 671), that there was no mutuality, and no binding agreement. But, although in terms, there is no express agreement by the defendants, we think that, impliedly, there is. We agree with the principle stated by Coleridge, "that courts of law should expound the language of agreements not strainedly, or with over-refinement, but as closely as they can,—putting themselves into the situation of the parties, according to what they believe to have been their intention and understanding in the language they have used." (Emmens v. Elderton, B., C. B. 528.) Apply this rule to the circumstances here. The plaintiff, being in England, is enabled to emigrate by the aid of advances from the defendant, and signs the agreement. He binds himself thereby to work for current wages for the period of twelve months, with liberty to pay back the money advanced and cease to work for the defendant. There is evidence that the defendant adopted this contract, and it must be taken that through his agent he procured the plaintiff's signature to it in return for his advance. It was reasonable and natural that the plaintiff should have some security for his support in the colony for some time after his arrival. The defendant on the other hand, would only be bound to employ him, or to pay him the current wages, if he was ready and willing to work and they had no work for him. The result of the cases appears to be, that if the employer merely covenants to pay as long as the servant continues to serve, leaving it optional either with the servant to serve or with the employer to employ, there is no contract of hiring and service; but if the servant binds himself to serve for some determinate term, and the employer expressly or *impliedly* promises to retain the servant in his service for the term, there is a contract of hiring and service (See Pilkington v. Scott, 15 M. and W., 657; Hartley v. Cumings, 5 C. B., 247; Emmens v. Elderton, 13 C. B. 523.) Aspdin v. Austin (5 Q. B.) when examined is not at variance with our view of the present contract. The question turned upon the construction of a contract on the part of the plaintiff to make cement for the defendant and one Sealey, and to teach them how to do so; and, on the defendant's and Sealey's part, to pay a weekly salary for three years, and the point was whether there was an implied contract to continue to employ the plaintiff to manufacture cement for that period. The Court would not draw that inference, and Lord Denman, C. J., in giving judgment, assigns a very strong reason for refusing to do so, viz., that the defendant would in that case be obliged, at however great loss to himself, to continue his business for three years. The Court therefore construed the contract to be a contract only to pay sums at the stated periods for three years on condition of the plaintiff performing the conditions, precedent, and held he would be entitled to recover them, on being ready and willing to perform these conditions, being prevented by the defendant's act from so doing. So in this case the defendants would not be bound to find the plaintiff work if they paid him the current wages, he (the plaintiff) being ready and willing, as it is averred, he is. We do not think, however, that the contract can be construed so as to enable the plaintiff, by not repaying the advances, to extend the period indefinitely. That is a proviso in favour of the plaintiff cutting down the period of twelve months, and the defendant would in no case be bound beyond that period, although, if they had been repaid, they could not enforce further service from the plaintiff; nor is this unreasonable. The defendants would have got back all they advanced—they would have had the benefit of the plaintiff's services—and the indirect advantage of an increase in the number of workmen of that class in the colony. As the case may be tried again, we think it better to give our opinion as to the measure of damages applicable to such a contract. A person wrongfully discharged is entitled to recover the actual loss sustained thereby.

He is, indeed, bound to use reasonable diligence to find another employment (see per Crompton J., Emmens v. Elderton, 13 C. B. 508) but the jury in estimating the damages may take into consideration all that had happened or was likely to happen to increase or mitigate the loss down to the day of trial. (Hochster v. De la Tour, 22 L. J., 456, Q.B.) and the probability of the person's obtaining employment would, of course, be an element in this calculation. Cases might, therefore, arise in which damages to the extent of the year's salary that would have been payable might not be excessive. In the present case the Judge does not appear to have laid down that the jury ought to give damages to that extent, and, probably, his direction that they might do so was accompanied with some explanatory observations. It is clear that the jury did not give damages upon that footing.

Upon the whole, therefore, we are of opinion upon the case stated, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and although the amount awarded to him does not appear to us excessive, we are under the necessity of sustaining the appeal on the first ground, and, also, because the Judge directed the jury that the defendant might be liable, in one event, to employ the plaintiff for more than a year. There is, indeed, some inconsistency between the two questions submitted to us, but whether the Judge left the construction of the agreement to the jury, or gave the direction complained of as to the damages, the defendants are equally entitled to a new trial. Costs will abide the event.

IN RE KIRCHNER.

This was an appeal from a refusal, by the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, to grant a certificate to Mr. W. Kirchner, of the late firm of Kirchner and Co., upon the ground of his having misappropriated trust funds.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., in support of the Chief Commissioner's decision.

The certificate had been refused on the opposition of Messrs. Roguin and Hoffman, merchants, of Zurich (Switzerland), and it was for these opposing creditors that Mr. Darvall appeared. At the outset of the case, a preliminary objection was taken to the further maintenance of this opposition. The claims of Messrs. Roguin and Hoffman, which was for about £46,000 had not been actually proved—further evidence having been required from Europe for this purpose, but there had been a reservation of assets to meet the contingency of proof, and there were affidavits, first, of Messrs. Roguin and Hoffman's claim to the beforenamed extent; secondly, of Mr. Kirchner having admitted to a third person that he owed something, although not so much as was claimed. It was argued that these gentlemen, not having actually proved against the estate, had no such *locus standi* as creditors as would enable them to oppose the present appeal. The Court, however, overruled this objection.

The ground upon which the certificate had been refused was, that Kirchner had misapplied a promissory note for £450 which had been forwarded to him by one Miller for the purpose of being discounted and its proceeds devoted towards the retirement of another note of Miller's for £600, which was coming due. The misapplication asserted and relied upon was that Kirchner had passed this note with others to the Bank of New South Wales as security for his overdrawn account. Miller was the manager for Kirchner and Co. of a store at Tabulam, New England, at a salary of £200 per annum and a half share of profits, and was, it would seem, in the habit of forwarding promissory notes, which were discounted in Sydney by his principals—Miller making remittances towards meeting them as he realised profits in the ordinary course of business. The bank had declined to discount a bill for £600, the proceeds of which were to have met the one coming due; and Miller, at the request of Kirchner, had then given one for £450 with the same view. This also the bank had declined to discount; and subsequently, remaining with the bank and not being paid at maturity, Miller as well as Kirchner and Co. was held responsible. The question was whether this note had been pledged to the bank as a security of which Kirchner had a right to avail himself for the purpose of extending his credit with the bank; or whether the bank had been made fully aware of the nature of this bill and had no right to apply it otherwise than towards the satisfaction of Miller's liability on the note for £600. On the one hand it was contended that Miller had been represented as a really liable party—a debtor of Kirchner and Co., to the extent of about £3000, exclusive of this note; that the note had been held over on the representation that Miller was realising funds to meet it, and that Kirchner could use the note as collateral security for his own overdrawn account. On the other hand, it was averred that the bank was made fully acquainted with the position of Miller, that Kirchner had paid a portion of the note, leaving £314 due, and that the manager of the bank had been only allowed to retain the £450 bill as on account of the £600, and upon the condition that Miller should not be called upon for the £314; that, in short, the bank had misapplied the note in using it as a collateral security for the overdrawn account. The evidence was conflicting. On the one side it was positively affirmed, and on the other positively denied, that the note had been deposited as such collateral security. The manager admitted the agreement to withhold at the time the demand of the bank for the balance until Miller could realise and pay it, but treated this as a mere arrangement of convenience not affecting the liability of Miller not only for this note, but for the balance still due upon that for £600. In point of fact, it appeared that, subsequently to Kirchner and Co's. insolvency, Miller had been compelled either to pay this note or to settle in some way or another the claim of the bank against him as an individual, the property at Tabulam being part of the assets in Kirchner and Co's. estate. There was other evidence besides that of Kirchner, to show that, although the bank treated this note as one upon which Miller was individually liable, they were quite aware of his business relationship with Kirchner and Co., as a mere agent or clerk of the latter. The only material question, therefore, was whether the bank knew that this was a renewal bill, and one, consequently, which could not be legally made a collateral security for their claim upon Kirchner and Co.

Judgment was reserved.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Abridged from the Papers of Saturday.)

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

BEFORE Mr. C. K. Murray, Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

Jackey, an aboriginal, was indicted for feloniously killing one James Allen, on the 12th of March last, at Black Creek. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner on the day above named, was driving a dray at Black Creek, and deceased, his master, who was drunk, was driving another. His master's cattle kept straying, and the prisoner as often put them in the road. Some angry words ensued, and deceased followed the blackfellow to strike him with his whip handle, who, as he ran away, threw several sticks, some of which struck deceased about the body, and one (which was produced, and appeared to be a rough piece of decaying wood of no formidable dimensions) unfortunately struck him on the temple, and caused his death about eight or nine days afterwards. The prisoner, when called upon by a woman who was riding in one of the drays at the time of the occurrence, went to where deceased was lying and lifted him in his arms, wiping the blood from his face, saying that he did not intend to do it, and did not think the stick could have caused his death; it must have been the ground. Dr. Scott deposed that the cause of death was the concussion consequent on the fracture of the skull, which was excessively thin, even for a white man. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

On the application of Mr. Chambers, the recognisances of Henry Simpson, who failed to appear under a charge of forgery, were ordered to be estreated.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

Edward Swire was indicted for that he, being before a clerk in the Bank of New South Wales, and whilst a clerk in the said bank, feloniously stole, took, and carried away certain money, to the amount of £1800, the property of the Bank of New South Wales, at Maitland, on the 10th of September, 1860. Under a second count he was charged with feloniously stealing on the same day the same sum, the property of the same bank. And under a third count he was charged with feloniously stealing on the same day the same sum, the property of John Morrison Saunders.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Faucett, Mr. Wild, and Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Chambers, in opening the case, remarked that Mr. Swire was a clerk of the bank, and had a particular department to attend to, viz., the treasury; that up to a certain day no defalcation had been observed, and the amount he had given as the amount of money in the treasury had been taken as the true one. In March something occurred which led to an investigation, and a large deficiency was discovered. After a time a letter was written by the prisoner to the effect that he admitted taking £600. There was also a sum of £30 which he, in effect, admitted, for he shortly afterwards paid into the bank a sum of £630 to meet his defalcations.

Charles Downham, a detective officer of the Sydney police, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at his residence, West Maitland, on the evening of the 18th of April, when he voluntarily admitted that he had taken the £600, but not with any felonious intent. At the lock-up witness delivered him and the warrant to the watch-house keeper, who read the warrant in his hearing. He then remarked that they had made a mistake; they had only charged him with taking £600, and he had taken £630.

John Morrison Saunders, manager of the Bank of New South Wales at Maitland, having detailed Mr. Swire's duties as accountant, in connection with the treasury of the bank, deposed that previous to the balance on the 31st March last something happened. Mr. Woodhouse is the secretary for the bank generally. He came up to Maitland in March, on Monday, the 11th. The prisoner was then accountant, and knew Woodhouse was coming. About that time I saw the prisoner about something that had happened. He came to my residence about six p.m., the bank having closed at three. He came to the window, and asked if I was at home; I said I was. He asked if I was going out; I said no. He afterwards came at about eight or nine, and called me into the inner room, and said he had some very bad news to inform me of. He went into the matter of some missing money, and the suspicion he had had in the forenoon, and then produced a letter from Beardmore to him, in which Beardmore acknowledged to have taken £500. That was on Friday, 8th March. On the Saturday and Monday following the treasury was counted. I found notes, gold, silver, and copper in it. I found the treasury wrong, by a deficiency of notes and gold to the amount of £1727. When the defalcation in the treasury was discovered, an investigation was made in other departments; in the fixed deposit receipt department, which was under Mr. Swire's charge. The usual practice with fixed deposits was by payment across the counter, or by cheque transferring an amount from the current account. If by cash, it would pass through the teller's book, but if from a current account, by cross entry, it would only go through the accountant's books. In balancing the fixed deposit accounts, we found that the bank owed more by £600 than was represented in the accounts. We went through all the items in the fixed deposit accounts, and found where the discrepancy occurred. There is an item in the prisoner's hand, December 28, 1859, "Patrick Ward, West Maitland, £600, due 28 December, 1860." The book I refer to is the year's fixed deposit receipt book. I turn to an entry in another cash-book, in December, 1860, when that deposit became due; and I also point out an entry in the cash-book corresponding with that in the fixed deposit receipt book (an entry in December '59). There was also an entry made of fixed deposits in a half-yearly statement, a list of all the outstanding deposits due by the bank. I produce one dated 31st March, 1860. It is in the prisoner's hand, and signed by him. This deposit of Patrick Ward of £600 is not entered in that list. The bank is not debited with that particular deposit in that list. The list for the following half-year, the 29th September, is also in the prisoner's handwriting. This deposit of Patrick Ward of £600 is not entered in it. The fixed deposit receipt produced bears the prisoner's counter signature, and is dated 28th December, 1859. It is numbered 141:249, as in the book. In both the returns, another name, Robert Hayward, and another amount, £437 10s., are entered to the number 141:249. An addition of the fixed deposits in the fixed deposit receipt book is carried into another book, the general ledger. There is no addition required in the fixed deposit receipt book. The item of Patrick Ward's deposit appears in the general ledger as well as the cash-book, but is omitted in the addition. The addition on that day, in Swire's handwriting, is £4010 0s. 4d.; it should be £4610 0s. 4d.; and it is the same with the general ledger. The fixed deposit receipt was signed by me and countersigned by the prisoner. This matter of the £600 was not positively discovered until the 1st April. We could not balance the fixed deposit receipts on the 28th March, and I had to send to Sydney for the lists (the returns) before I could balance them. The deficiency in the fixed deposit accounts was £600. I have had no communication with Mr. Swire. The defalcation from the treasury consisted of 500 sovereigns, 100 sovereigns, 27 sovereigns, 30 sovereigns, 30 £1-notes, 2 £20-notes, and 200 £5-notes, altogether £1727. This was exclusive of the £600. The gold in the treasury was tied up in thousands, and five hundreds, and there might have been some loose in a gold tray. The £5 notes were put up in packages of £1000. One whole package of £1000 in £5 notes was gone. I cannot tell in what coin the sum represented by the fixed deposit was withdrawn from the treasury. Ward paid the £600 by an old deposit of £350 and a cheque upon his current account of £250. He did not pay coin. These £5 notes (the £1000) had been there perhaps twelve months, perhaps less; they were generally dated about 1855 or 1856. Notes put away get from confinement a bad smell, become hard by being pressed, acquire a peculiar feel, and are difficult to be counted. I produce a bundle of £116, and another of £85, as I received them. I received them from the Bank of Australasia, West Maitland—the one lot on Saturday, the other on Monday last. I know the prisoner's handwriting. These two letters produced are in his handwriting. The letters were read, as follows:—

"Maitland, 13th April, 1861.

"T. O'S. Green, Esq.,

"Sir,—I am extremely sorry that I have allowed myself to act as I have done in connection with the entry of £600 in the 12 mo's deposits; I can only now assure you that I had no evil intent to defraud the bank; but my object being to save int. I shall be glad if you would examine the enclosed documents, which will, I hope, convince you that what I have stated is true, whatever the appearance of my action.

"I am negotiating with the Commercial Bank, and will as soon as possible remit the amount, on Wednesday, I trust.

"I will thank you to let me have the enclosed papers so soon as you have perused them.

"I am, Sir, yours truly,

"Edwd. Swire.

"Sat. Night.—I have called at the hotel once or twice to see you.—E. S."

"Maitland, 15th April, 1861.

"T. O'S. Green, Esq.

"Sir—I now enclose you a cheq. for the amount of £630, drawn on Bank of Australasia; also one on B. of N. S. W., Maitland, for £7 10s. within the specified time, 11 o'clock, and remain, Sir,

"Yours obediently,

"Edwd. Swire."

The notes I produce were detected by myself (one parcel), by the peculiar musty smell and feeling. They are of about the same date as others we had of the same description in the treasury. The document I now look at is in Swire's handwriting. It is a deposit receipt slip for the amount of Ward's deposit, and is the document from which we post our books. On the back, in Swire's handwriting, is a memo. that it was paid by cheque £250, and old deposit receipt, £350. The figures in this butt of a slip-book are the prisoner's. They represent the balances of the cash-book, the daily entry. The books shown to the jury were wrong in the addition by £600. In this slip-book, from the 28th December, 1860, until the 4th March, I find a difference of £30 continued throughout. The cash-book shows £30 more than these jottings in the slip-book. Ward's interest was due on the 28th December, 1860; and from the first Monday balance of the 28th December, 1860, the difference between the jottings and the cash-book balance is shown. There is no counterpart to these jottings (they are merely memoranda. Ward either got the money due as interest, or it was paid to his credit.

Cross-examined: The interest appears in the books, if he did not get the money. If by error there was a difference made in the first jotting, it might be carried through. There are entries of the £600 to the credit of Ward in three books, in the receipt, and in the receipt slip. The slip itself is no entry. I have been in the habit as manager of looking over these account books. I did not try to balance them before the 9th March. It was no part of my duty to do so. I have no means of ascertaining the amount in the treasury except by Mr. Swire's statement, which made it £178,000 odd on the 4th March. I had no reason to doubt its accuracy. The first intimation that Mr. Swire had used money of the bank did not come from himself, but it was detected. Had it not been for the communication from Beardmore, it would have been difficult to prove anything against him. The £600 in the case of Swire must have come out. The cheque sent by Swire for £600 is retained in the bank, and cannot be drawn.

Re-examined: On looking at the cash-book, I see where the £600 was omitted in the adding up, and also where the £30 entered was omitted when it became due. Beardmore was apprehended. The prisoner gave evidence against him. He pleaded guilty. The indictment was for £527.

Timothy O'Sullivan Green deposed: I am accountant in the head office of the Bank of New South Wales. I came lately to examine the accounts of the Maitland branch. It was early in April. I counted the treasury cash with Mr. Saunders in April. When I arrived I examined the accounts, and my attention was called more particularly to the fixed deposits. I see one entry in Mr. Swire's handwriting, in the fixed deposit receipt book, to the credit of Patrick Ward, £600, No. 141 : 249. In the list of fixed deposits for the half-year, also in his handwriting, the amount (£600) is wholly omitted, and the number had another name attached to it. The total sum due by the bank, according to the list, was £27,716, but should have been £28,316. In the cash book, on the 28th December, 1859, the item was properly entered, but was omitted in the addition. In the cash book, on the 28th December, 1860, it is also entered, and also omitted in the addition. The entry was on the debit side. On the other side there was another entry No. 261: 466, Ward, £700; and on that side only £100 was taken into the addition. These entries were in Swire's handwriting, and so were the other documents connected. I reported the matter to Sydney. Some time after I knew of this—viz., on the 14th April—I received the prisoner's letter produced (that of the 13th), and I went to Swire. I said "This is a sad affair;" but did not mention the amount. I did say I had received his note; and I returned some papers that came with it. I said it was a sad affair. He said it was not with any felonious intent he took it. I said there was but one name to give it, whatever he might call it. He said he hoped I would not go to extremities with him. I said I had no power to do anything. I told him the matter was one of a much larger amount than £600, and asked him if he could give me any information as to the rest of it. He said he could not, and would be very glad if we could discover it. I also said there were further false entries in the books, of a sum of £30 interest on the same deposit receipt. He said I paid that out of my own pocket. I said, "No, you could not have done so, for we can prove by your own jottings that the balance has been falsified to the end." I told him I should communicate next morning with the head office by telegram, and if he could give me further information he had better do so before ten. Next morning I received this note (that of the 15th), covering two cheques amounting to £637 10s., which sum, after getting instructions from the head office, we impounded. It was placed in the bank to his name. I have no other knowledge of the £37 10s., than that it would be about the amount of interest due from December. I have had experience in three or four country branches. The average amount of stock kept is very uncertain. There is more here than in common. I should say from £70,000 to £100,000 would be the average here. Old notes are allowed to accumulate to a few thousands, and are then sent to the head office for cancellation. It depends much upon the state of the notes as to their being fit for circulation. It is in the discretion of the teller. The fixed deposits are generally in the charge of the accountant; the treasury is sometimes in charge of the manager, sometimes of the accountant in branches.

Cross-examined: I meant £70,000 to £100,000 in issuable money. The amount may at one time be greater than at another.

Mr. Saunders, recalled, gave some explanation to the jury as to the difference between the £600 and £700, as referred to by the last witness.

By a juror: It is not my special business to look into the deposit accounts.

Collateral evidence having been given, Mr. Faucett addressed the jury for the defence.—Mr. Chambers replied, and the Judge summed up.

The jury retired shortly after midnight, and returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

Beardmore was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—TO-DAY.

JAMES WELSH, second, half-past 10.
William Kirchner and Co., special, for proof of debts, 11.
John Goold, adjourned third, 11.
Adam Howitt, second, half-past 11.
Cornelius Riordan, second, 12.
James Crawford, second, half-past 12.
Henry C. Beverly, second, 2.
Trust Estate of Stephen Richardson, second, half-past 2.
Michael M'Mahon, special, for examination, 3.

Tuesday, 14.—John Robinson, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Garland and Bingham, adjourned second, and for examination, half-past 10.

Wednesday, 15.—John B. Watson, second, half-past 10. Kirchner and Co., special, for proof of debts in Sharp's estate, 11. Emanuel Benjamin, single, half-past 11. Robert Newton, single, 12. William Thompson, single, half-past 12. Henry B. Wilson, first, 2. William C. Ashton, adjourned examination, 2. John Nobbs, first, half-past 2. Julius Unger, single, 3. James Cole, single, half-past 3.

Thursday, 16.—Richard Dransfield, first, half-past 10. Archibald Lamont, first, 11. Percival F. S. Stephen, postponed third, 11. Henry H. J. Madden, single, half-past 11. William Walker, special, for examination, 12. James G. Pillar, special, for proof of debts, 2. Solomon Moses, deceased, adjourned examination, 2. John A. Parfitt, special, for proof of debts, half-past 2. James B. Caldwell, special, for proof of debts, 3. Joel H. Asher, special, for proof of debts, half-past 3.

Friday, 17.—Mitchell and Co., adjourned examination, 11. William Carter, adjourned single, 2.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Monday, 13.—Robert Waterston, adjourned meeting, half-past 10.

Tuesday, 14.—Patrick Whalan, William John Melfet, John Beatson, Edward Henry Flatman, William Walker, William Gregory, Charles Taylor, Thomas Edward Waring, Andrew Bury, Charles Hickson, 12; Hugh Maxwell, adjourned meeting, 2.

Tuesday, 21.—John Ryan, Joseph Knight Smith, David Webster Beard, George Mitchell, Henry William Johnson, 12.

Thursday, 23.—Charles Flood, 12.

Tuesday, 28.—James Carey, John Richmond Stevenson, John Henry Marsden, Benjamin Rhodes, 12.

Wednesday, 29.—John Richardson, adjourned meeting, 2.

Tuesday, June 4.—William Clay Rush, William Merritt, Benjamin Fawcett, Robert Wallace, Julius Hogarth, Conrad Erichson, 12.

Tuesday, 11. John Turner, Michael M'Dermott, Robert Fowler, William Simmons, 12.

Tuesday, 18.—William Henry Mackay, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate and Mr. Cullen.

Fifteen drunkards were dealt with fourteen were fined 10s. each, and the other was sent to Darlinghurst for three months. Two others, who while drunk had made use of obscene language, were ordered to pay 20s each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Wilson, fifteen years of age, was committed to take his trial for stealing £12 of the moneys of Mary Horner. He was employed as errand boy in Mrs. Horner's drug establishment, William-street, at 5s. a week wages. He entered the service on the 22nd ultimo, and left it on Friday week. From the day of his entrance, money was daily missed—about £1 at a time, from a cash-box and a vase in Mr. Charles Horner's bedroom, amounting in all to £11, but no suspicion appears to have attached to the boy, although no other servant was in the house, until Miss Horner, on Thursday, the 3nd instant, found under his bed a purse containing £3 19s. 6d.; she questioned him about it, and he began to cry; she told him that if he had taken any money—for they had missed some—she would not give him into custody if he at once confessed; he then said that he had at different times taken money from Mr. Horner's bedroom, and stated the manner of its appropriation in the purchase of musical instruments and wearing apparel; there, it was thought the matter had ended, but on Friday night the boy surreptitiously left the premises, soon after which a £1 note was missing from a shelf in the shop. The next day, therefore, a warrant was taken out for his apprehension, by authority of which he was apprehended at Parramatta, and brought to Sydney. He was allowed bail.

POOR BOX.—Received from "Panis omatur," £1. Relieved, one person.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Captain M'Lean.

Two persons, who had been found drunk in the streets, were fined 17s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Sydney S. Dalton, no trade, living in Windmill-street, was brought before the Court charged with being on the premises of Rosa Strange, also of Windmill-street. Complainant stated that defendant lodged next door to her house, and she had known him only a few days. About a quarter before two o'clock on Monday night she was awakened by some person opening her window shutters, and she struck a light, by which she perceived defendant outside the window. She asked him who he was and what he wanted, and in reply he said he would soon let her know. Her son, whom she had sent for, came just at the time defendant had raised the sash, and his head and shoulders were through the window. Her son seized him, but he got away to his lodgings at Mrs. Joyce's. Next day he apologised for his conduct, laughed at her, and said he was drunk. He was ordered by the Bench to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £50 to be of good behaviour for twelve months, and to pay costs.

William Duncan, labourer, Kent-street, for drunk and disorderly conduct in Brown Bear-lane, and for disobeying a summons, was fined 40s., or to imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Three persons who had been found drunk in the streets were admonished and discharged.

John Closman, a seaman belonging to the ship Margaret Eliza, was charged with desertion; but the ship having gone to sea, and there being no prosecution against him, he was discharged.

The case Ormond v. Williams, having property in possession supposed to have been stolen, was adjourned until Monday.

ROSTER.—Monday, May 13th, Mr. J. Shoobert, Mr. T. Skinner, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 14th, Mr. M. Asher, Mr. M. Metcalfe, Mr. E. Raper; Wednesday, 15th, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. D. Pedon; Thursday, 16th, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. B. Buchanan, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Friday, 17th, Mr. M. M. Cohen, Mr. B. Darley, Lieutenant Sadleir; Saturday, 18th, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Ruffy and another v. Keogh (part heard), Ruffy and another v. Pearce, Hunt v. Love.

BANCO COURT.—Hughes and others v. Brideson.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Brown v. Hall, adjourned examination; Douglas v. Fitzpatrick, minutes; Re Mary O'Conners, an infant, minutes; M'Culloch, v. Chapman, and in the matter of Hart's costs, taxation; Lynch v. Lynch, minutes.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY.

1724 Holmes v. Roche	2042 Tucker v. Moffat
1963 Murphy v. Martin and another	2043 Canning v. Hawkins
1998 M'Evoy v. Waterloo Municipality	2044 Bunting v. Moffat
2000 Uhde v. Evans	2060 Keane v. Wright
2005 Kinsela and another v. May, executor	2063 Woodcock v. Ewan
2006 Muston v. Smith	2070 Rutter v. Roberts
2016 Hill and another v. Friedlander	2073 Lawless v. Lawless
2020 Cowan v. Gunn	2082 Rice v. Lincoln
2024 Morris v. Duncan	2088 Erwin v. Thurlow
2028 Humphrey v. Williams	2093 Sachs v. Rossiter
2030 Palmer v. Quelsh	2117 Bown v. Jones and another
2032 Murphy v. Lovell	2120 M'Mahon v. Lawless
2038 Read v. Tate	2121 Combes v. Warden
2040 Hind v. Moffat	2122 Silver v. Allt
	2123 Silver v. Russell
	2125 Donelan v. Banbury

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association, adjourned on account of the floods, is fixed for Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at the Northumberland Hotel.—*Mercury of Saturday.*

THE LOWER TURON.—As a proof of what increased population may effect, on partially worked gold-fields, I may instance the fact that the Chinese have almost deserted Ophir and the contiguous creeks, and settled in great numbers (estimated at 600) on the Lower Turon and Macquarie rivers; where, by the magnitude of their works, their numbers and perseverance, they are setting an example to many of the old professional river-diggers of the anti-co-operative principle, who have comparatively been scratching on the bars of the aforesaid river, still to leave the "piles," to an inferior and alien race; who, combined in large parties, are now sluicing the ripple beds "right on a face," and obtaining from £1 to £1 10s. per man daily, whilst many Europeans are wandering about, from place to place, wondering where to set in to work. It is by no means impossible, therefore, noticing such instances of revived activity, and remuneration in consequence, that many places within a convenient distance of this town may yet turn out very profitably to enterprising parties, even though they may at the present time be termed "worked out."—*Correspondent of Bathurst Free Press.*

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE PADDINGTON AND SURRY HILLS VOLUNTEERS.

THE Victoria Barracks presented quite an animated scene on Saturday last, the occasion thereof being the presentation of colours to the Paddington and Surry Hills volunteers. The various other companies comprising the Sydney and suburban battalion have long been in the receipt of their colours, and at each presentation the other companies have attended, including members of the Paddington and Surry Hills corps, in order to do honour to their brother volunteers, and to give a significance to the ceremony. The public have always shown an interest in these scenes, and have congregated together in masses, animated by a laudable curiosity to witness the spectacle, and by a desire to encourage to the utmost of their power the volunteer movement. The Paddingtonians have never failed to attend these gatherings; and it was, therefore, to be expected when their turn came, that their brother volunteers would muster numerously in honour of the event. That anticipation was not unfounded; for on Saturday there were not less than thirteen companies on the ground, including the two companies of artillery. The artillery had two field-pieces with them, it being understood that after the presentation a sham fight would take place at the back of the barracks.

The volunteer band was in attendance, and played a succession of appropriate marches. It was matter of remark that the band played much better than on the previous occasion when they appeared in public.

The spectacle, of course, attracted a great number of visitors, the ladies predominating. For them special accommodation was provided in the balcony of the barracks, where they were comfortably seated, and from whence they had an admirable view of the manœuvres and presentation.

The weather was all that could be desired; a bright sky overhead, and the sun shone out with not too much fervour.

In addition to the ladies on the balcony, the barrack-square was crowded with people and carriages of all descriptions.

It was close on four o'clock before the whole of the companies were on the ground and in position. The two companies of Artillery were placed in front, then followed the Paddington and Surry Hills Company, then the six Central Companies, and in their order the Suburban Companies, including the South Sydney, the St. Leonards, the Balmain, Waterloo, and the A.S.N. corps.

The various companies were first formed into line, and then presented arms, the band playing a march, after which the line was formed into open square, and the Paddington company marched to the front in order to receive their flags. Five of their number who had interested themselves in the making of the flags were drawn up in line close to the spot selected for the presentation. After everything was duly arranged and the ladies who had the flags in charge were in readiness, Colonel Kempt led Mrs. Kempt to the front, and that lady then read the following

ADDRESS.

"To Captain Lyons, Officers, and Members of the Paddington and Surry Hills Volunteer Rifles.

"I am charged with the pleasing duty of presenting to you, on behalf of the ladies of Paddington, Surry Hills, and Darlinghurst, these very handsome and elegant flags, which, they hope, will testify their appreciation of the energy and devotion you have displayed in qualifying yourselves as Volunteer soldiers.

"In doing so, allow me to participate in this expression of their feeling towards you, and to add my earnest hope that, although thus able and ready to defend this proud territory of her Majesty in the hour of danger, you may not be required to encounter the horrors of actual warfare. I have now discharged my pleasant office, and, in committing these flags to your charge, I need hardly express my conviction that they will be duly treasured and preserved inviolate from the enemies of the Queen we so much love and honour."

The five members of the company then advanced and received the flags, and returned to their original position.

Captain LYONS then read the following

REPLY.

"Mrs. Colonel Kempt and Ladies,

"On behalf of my brother officers and fellow volunteers, I accept with feelings of pride and gratification these magnificent colours, of which you are the kind donors. To say we highly prize the gift, would feebly express our sentiments: they are mementos of your regard which will ever recal this grateful occasion, and will ever remind us of the responsibilities that devolve upon us as custodiers thereof.

"Again I thank you for your fair presents, which I shall now hand to those who must hereafter be their guardians, and beg to tender my own acknowledgements, as Captain, for the honour done to my company by these marks of your kind attention."

Three cheers were then given for the Queen,—the band playing "God save the Queen,"—three for the Ladies, three for the Inspecting Field Officer, three for the Adjutant, three by the Paddington company for the companies who had come to do them honour, and then three more by the other companies for Captain Lyons and the Paddingtonians, who then fell back to their former position when in line. The whole then formed open column, right in front, and marched round the square—the newly presented flags serving as the points. After this cartridges were served out to the whole of the companies. In the meantime the Artillery had taken their guns to the back of the barracks, and placed them in position on the hill. The Paddington Company then marched through the barracks to the back as an advanced guard, followed by the remainder, accompanied by the band, and a vast concourse of delighted spectators anxious to see the result of the first attempt of our gallant Volunteers in the more complicated manœuvres of the field.

The Volunteers, on reaching the ground in rear of the Barracks, found two guns had been previously planted on a hill about half-a-mile distant. This position was attacked by the rifles, supported by two field pieces. The Paddington and No. 1 Companies were thrown out in skirmishing order through the scrub, Nos. 2 and 3 Companies forming the support, with the remainder in column as a reserve. The skirmishers, after proceeding stealthily up the hill, were at length observed and assailed by the fire of the field-pieces; the skirmishers still continued to advance and opened a sharp fire on the enemy supposed to be covered by the Artillery. This was kept up for some time, when they retired and a fresh body of skirmishers advanced to the relief. The reserved column deployed into line with a field-piece on each flank, when the skirmishers were called in at the double, and the advancing enemy met with volleys by division, and smart firing from the Artillery. The enemy having retired, Nos. 4 and 5 Companies were ordered to skirmish, supported by No. 6 and St. Leonard's and Waterloo; they maintained their fire steadily for some time, when an attack was made on the right, and it became necessary to throw out a line of skirmishers to protect the right flank, for this duty the Steam Navigation and South Sydney Companies were told off. The skirmishers in front then retired, and were relieved by No. 6, and the St. Leonard's and Waterloo, still keeping up a good fire, which was replied to by the heavy booming of the artillery. It had now become quite dark, and the effect was exceedingly good to the spectators; the men could scarcely be discerned, but they discharged their rifles with vigour. The skirmishers were now called in, the whole force formed into line; and file-firing commenced, which for a short time was very regular, but gradually weakened. A volley afterwards terminated the affair. As a first attempt, it was on the whole creditable. That some companies were more expert than others, there was no doubt; but it would be altogether unfair to scan too closely the evolutions during this portion of the afternoon's proceedings. To Colonel Kempt was general; another officer, whose name we did not hear, was actively employed in superintending the movements, while Captain Laver, who appeared to be ubiquitous, seemed to spring up in all parts of the field when least expected. Most of the companies were under the guidance of their staff sergeants, while others were left entirely in the charge of the officers and elected non-commissioned officers of the company—it was apparent that this want was felt, and it must be a matter of surprise that these companies succeeded in doing even so well what they had to do. We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that there will be frequent repetitions of these displays—the result being to give the men confidence, and a tolerably good idea of the "art of war." The Paddington Company gave their comrades a hearty cheer on their departure.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association is fixed for the 29th, 30th, and 31st August. This association came into existence simultaneously with the first formation of the present Volunteer Corps, and it was very gratifying to note the interest taken in the matter by those gentlemen whose position in the community was calculated to bring into practical operation the intentions and objects of its original promoters. It is true that we have a very excellent rifle club in existence, but it is wanting in those ramifications necessary for the discipline of large numbers, and is not sufficiently extensive for its application in furthering the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the colony. To do this, a large outlay is therefore involved, which can only be met by liberal subscriptions, and it is satisfactory to know that these have been forthcoming. The association, however, has not confined itself, in offering prizes, to one section of the community, but a prize of £50 is set apart for all comers, which will give an opportunity to some of the crack shots of the colony, not among the Volunteers, to dispute the honour. The example of England in the formation of rifle associations is being followed all over the Continent, which renders it the more necessary that we in Australia should do all in our power to establish on a permanent basis similar institutions here, tending as they unquestionably do, to prepare us for danger from without, and infusing a spirit of self-reliance at home.

The first match is for twelve rifles, of the aggregate value of £247, and consist of two Whitworth's, four of Westly Richard's breech-loading rifles, one of Wilson's patent breech-loading rifles, one Lancaster rifle, one sea-service prize rifle, one rifle corps rifle, one of General Hay's pattern, and one long Enfield. It will be seen from this list that the best recognised firearms are offered in proportion to their value—the two best shots taking the Whitworth's, and so on. This match is to be competed for by Volunteers only, with any Government pattern rifle, each company to appoint one competitor for every ten men; each competitor to have five shots at the respective ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards, the highest scorer at 600 yards to be declared the winner. There are other conditions attached to the shooting with regard to the number of points scored at 300 and 500 yards. In addition to the prize awarded to the best shot, a silver medal will also be presented.

The second match will be for the silver cup of the association, valued at £50, each competitor to have five shots at the respective ranges of 700, 800, and 900 yards. In this match the highest scorer at the three ranges abovementioned will be declared the winner. The cup will be competed for by the successful shots for the rifles in the first match.

The third match will be for Mr. Clark Irving's donation of £100, divided into three prizes of £50, £30, and £20, which will be competed for by Volunteers only appointed to shoot in the first match. The ranges are 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, each competitor to have five shots at these distances. For the two first 8 points out of 10 shots must be scored to qualify for the other ranges; at the two second distances 6 points out of 10 shots, will qualify for the third degree, the highest scorer in the two last ranges to be declared the winners.

The fourth match is for a prize of £50, for all comers, at the respective distances of 700, 800, and 900 yards. The highest scorer throughout to be declared the winner.

Provision is made for ties in the first and third match. In case of a tie the highest scorer throughout will be taken instead of at the ranges particularly notified, viz., in the first match at 600 yards, and in the third at 500, 600, 700, and 800.

The size of the targets to be fired at have been fixed as follows:—200 to 300 yards, 6 feet by 4, with 8-inch bull's eye, and centre 2 feet in diameter; for 400 to 600, 6 feet by 8, with black centre 2 feet in diameter; from 600 to 900, 6 feet by 12, with black centre 3 feet in diameter.

The conditions and rules by which these matches will be regulated are, we understand, to be published as early as possible, and we are satisfied they will be such as to ensure the success of the meeting.

It is not yet stated where the butts are to be erected, and we think it desirable that this announcement should be deferred as long as possible, so that no opportunity may be given for persons to practise on the ground; by so doing the association will bring the competitors together in this respect on equal terms. Judging the number of competitors for the first and third matches at 100 each, the meeting cannot occupy less than three days, as little less than 2000 rounds of ammunition will be expended; and from the indefatigable exertions of the committee hitherto there is every probability of the arrangements for carrying out the meeting of August will be such as to reflect the highest credit on the Rifle Association of New South Wales.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—The meeting held last Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of advocating the construction of tramroads, was postponed "till next Monday evening, or till such time as may be found convenient." The expenses of that meeting were defrayed by Mr. Holt, by whom it was convened; but the discourteous manner in which he was received, when he rose to address the meeting, deterred him from taking any further steps in the matter. It does not appear that either those who called for the adjournment, or who held up their hands in favour of it, have made any arrangements for holding another meeting.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Saturday by the following

PROCLAMATION:

By his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of the Government of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Whereas by the bill passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in the seventeenth year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen, intituled, "An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to her Majesty," and assented to by her Majesty, under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the session of the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the said reign, intituled, "An Act to enable her Majesty to assent to a bill as amended of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to her Majesty," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governor of New South Wales to prorogue the Legislative Council and Assembly thereof from time to time; And whereas it is expedient to prorogue the said Council and Assembly: Now, therefore, I, Sir John Young, the Administrator of the Government of the said colony aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me, do hereby prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly, until Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May instant, and the same stand so prorogued accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fourth year of her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES COWPER.

God Save the Queen!

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a copy of the letter sent to his Excellency by the members who resigned their seats on Friday last, and his Excellency's reply:—

10th May, 1861.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do hereby, in conformity with section 4 of the Constitution Act, resign our respective seats as such Legislative Councillors, for the following reasons, viz.,

1. That the sudden introduction of so large a number of members for the purpose of coercing the majority of the Legislative Council is in our opinion a highly dangerous and unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative.

2. That it puts an end absolutely to the power and object of deliberation in the Council as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and to all proper means of decision—and because it violently forces a decision upon the House contrary to that which it was disposed to give upon the immediate question at issue.

3. That it is a fatal blow to the dignity and independence of the Council, and exposes the constitution to the imminent hazard of subversion.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

Sir W. Burton, Knight	Francis Merewether
Deas Thomson, C.B.	R. Towns
John Lamb	Alexander Park
Joseph Docker	Henry Prince
R. J. Want	W. P. Faithfull
Robert Johnson	Edward Broadhurst
Alexander Berry	G. K. Holden
T. W. Hood	R. M. Isaacs
Francis Lord	G. Hill
John Alexander	J. Mitchell.

To his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Sydney, May 11th, 1861.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government to acknowledge the receipt of your joint communication of May 10th, 1861, by which, in conformity with section 4 of the Constitution Act, you resign your respective seats in the Legislative Council.

His Excellency desires me to express how much he regrets that so large a number of highly respected gentlemen should, for whatever cause, have decided upon withdrawing their services from the public.

Under the circumstances, however, his Excellency has no alternative but to accept your resignations, though he does so with extreme regret.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

F. TURVILLE, Private Secretary.

To Sir William Burton, Knight, &c., and others.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Mr Cowper, in his place in the Legislative Assembly last evening, having made a garbled and incorrect statement of what I said on the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, and added,—"Now, Sir, I beg to say that this statement is quite untrue,"—I feel it due to myself to place before the public the course of the events of that day.

I arrived in town from my residence in the country at half-past one p.m., not having the slightest knowledge of even a rumour on the subject of an intended appointment of new members. On my way to the House, I met two persons in the street and another at the entrance, who stated to me that there were rumours of an intention to swamp the House by the appointment of a number of new members. I disbelieved the statement, and stated my disbelief in reply.

I had an appointment at two o'clock with his Excellency the Governor, as a member of a deputation to present resolutions of the House concerning aborigines, an address to her Majesty, and an Act for his Excellency's assent. I was accompanied by Mr. Deas Thomson as one of the deputation. We attended his Excellency at a quarter-past two, presented the addresses, and left his Excellency without the slightest suspicion that anything extraordinary was in contemplation. We returned to the House, and then, for the first time, I heard such rumours as led me to believe that some such measure would be attempted, and expecting that I should shortly receive a communication to that effect from the Private Secretary; and having determined upon the line of conduct which I should in such case pursue, I hurriedly prepared a draft letter to his Excellency of which I append a copy. It was written first in the expectation of that communication from the Private Secretary to which I have referred, fairly copied, and afterwards altered with the pen to suit the form in which the communication was made to me between three o'clock and twenty minutes past. Mr. Robertson, the Secretary for Lands, came into my room, and said, "Have the commissions come?" I answered, "What commissions? I have had no intimation of any." He replied, "Yes, commissions for appointing new members, they will come." I stated to him my opinion of such a course of proceeding, and remarked upon the constitutional course which should have been pursued. This was the first official or authentic information which I had of such a step being intended. About ten minutes after Mr. Robertson left me I received the official communication of the commissions, and I thereupon despatched my letter to his Excellency resigning my office of President, and my seat in the Legislative Council. It is not for me to imagine from what source Mr. Cowper derived his information, but I have simply to state, and the many persons who heard my observations will corroborate me, if need be, that what I really did say, was, "the first intimation I have received of his Excellency's intention to appoint a number of new members was by a verbal communication of the Secretary for Lands, made a few minutes only before the time for the meeting of the House; and that the usual courtesy had not been shown to me as President, of receiving such intimation by a note from his Excellency's Private Secretary." But it seems to have been Mr. Cowper's purpose to fasten a charge of untruth upon me, with what justification will be shown by matter to which I will shortly refer. Mr. Cowper assumes that I denied having received the usual official communication from Government, which I did not do; a paper containing twenty-one commissions, and the usual letter of the Under-Secretary accompanying it, was brought to my chamber, whilst I was robing, a few minutes only before I entered the House.

Mr. Cowper states, "It is not the fact that the only communication which the President received was a verbal one from the Secretary for Lands." I did not use the word "only," but "first," and I never denied having done so. Again, Mr. Cowper says, "Sir William Burton stated that he had nothing but a verbal communication with the Government;" I never so said. It suited Mr. Cowper's purpose to presume that I had resigned the office of President from pique, at not receiving the usual courteous communication from the Private Secretary. A short time afterwards Mr. Cowper made another statement, namely, "I have, within the last few minutes, received a communication, in which it is stated that Sir William Burton did receive from his Excellency's Private Secretary an intimation that certain new members would be appointed." To this I give my denial, only adding that having communicated with his Excellency the Governor upon the want of the usual intimation from the Private Secretary, his Excellency has caused me to be informed that he did not give any directions for that purpose, that he was not aware of its being usual to make it,—that several appointments had been made without it, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to depart from established precedent, or to do anything which would tend to put a slight upon myself or the Legislative Council. My resignation had no connection with that circumstance, and I only mentioned the circumstance to show that I, as President, was ignorant of the intention until the time I have already stated, and Mr. Cowper had in his hand at the time of making the statement my letter notifying the grounds of my resignation, of which he could not, therefore, have been in ignorance for a single moment. I append that letter for the information of my friends and the public, amongst whom I have held honourable employment for a considerable portion of my life (having filled the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for twelve years, and of President of the Legislative Council for three and a half years), and by whom my course of life and conduct, whether present or absent from the colony, has been known, in order that they may judge whether I, who have been so happy as to enjoy their respect and confidence, have really been guilty of the meanness of uttering an untruth upon an utterly immaterial point, or whether Mr. Cowper, taking advantage of his place in Parliament, has made use of that opportunity to cast a scandalous and dastardly imputation upon my character; and further, that the public may know that my resignation was in assertion of those rights and privileges with which the British Constitutional Law has invested the Parliament of this country. My conduct in Parliament is before the country. I have not been the opponent of the measures in the support of which such an extraordinary course has been pursued, nor the ally of any political intriguers whomsoever. I have assisted as much as has lain in my power as President, in committee, to remove objections and to facilitate the passing of the bills, and I leave the application of the offensive terms used by Mr. Cowper to the good sense of the people of this country.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. BURTON.

Sydney, 11th May.

(Copy.)

Legislative Council Chamber, 10th May, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Colonial Secretary, informing me that your Excellency has been pleased to appoint twenty-one persons to be members of the Legislative Council.

This measure, taken at so critical a period of the session of Parliament as on the last day, and pending the consideration in the House of the question whether it shall insist upon its amendments of the Crown Lands' Alienation Bill, is so significant, that I cannot doubt the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to be, to force, by means of the addition of twenty-one new members to the House, the passage of that bill through the Legislative Council contrary to the deliberate judgment of a large majority of its members.

This proceeding has been resolved upon without those constitutional methods being first resorted to, of which no one can be better aware than your Excellency.

First—The House has not decided to insist upon its amendments, but only as to a part.

Secondly—Even if the whole should have been insisted upon, there would be still left the opportunity for recommittal of the Assembly's message, with a view to its reconsideration.

Thirdly—The dissolution of Parliament, or a change of her Majesty's Ministers.

Lastly—The constitutional means of conference might have been resorted to, and I respectfully state my opinion that they should have been resorted to before the extreme measure of which I, the President of the House, "am" only apprised within a few minutes of the time appointed for the meeting of the House; and I feel constrained to declare to your Excellency, and to place upon record my deliberate opinion, that such a proceeding is in direct contravention of all British constitutional precedent; and as I cannot with honour retain the office of President of the Legislative Council under such circumstances, I at once resign that office, together with my seat in the House, into your Excellency's hands.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) W. W. BURTON.

To his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Sydney, 11th May, 1861.

Sir,—It is reported in the *Sydney Herald* newspaper this morning, that in your place in the Legislative Assembly last evening you stated as follows: "I find, Sir, that the President of the Legislative Council, before resigning that office to-day, made use of the following observations:—'I have the honour to inform the House that within the last few minutes, I have received a verbal communication from the Secretary for Lands, stating that a number of new members have been appointed. I have not had the usual communication which in courtesy has always been addressed to me as President of the House by the Government. I have held the seat where now I stand up to the present time with honour, and I will not consent to hold it with dishonour. Immediately on the receipt of that communication I resigned my office into the hands of his Excellency.'"

You are reported to have said further, "Now, Sir, I beg to say that this statement is quite untrue." I did not say what you impute to me, and what I really said was true, namely that "the *first* intimation I had received of his Excellency's intention to appoint a number of new members was by a verbal communication of the Secretary for Lands, made to me a few minutes only before the time for the sitting of the House; and that the usual courtesy had not been shown to me as President of receiving such information by a note from his Excellency's Private Secretary."

But you distort my words into a statement that "I had not received the *usual communication*, which in courtesy, has always been addressed to me as President of the House by the "*Government*;" and "*only*" a verbal one from the Secretary for Lands."

It is hard to believe that an official person could suppose that I should apply the term "usual courtesy" to an official communication of the Under-Secretary of your department.

But it suited your purpose so to distort my words, and then to comment upon your own version. If you had reported me aright, you could scarcely have ventured upon the charge that it was untrue.

Thus, Sir, have you taken advantage of your place in the Assembly to cast an aspersion upon me, which I only know from the public prints, and is wholly undeserved.

You knew the reasons upon which I resigned my office, for you had my letter of resignation in your hands in the Assembly; and you knew very well that I did not resign upon any such trivial occurrence as a breach of customary courtesy, but upon the sound Constitutional ground that a violent and shameful outrage was about to be committed under your advice, as a Minister of the Crown, against the privileges of Parliament. The breach of courtesy was only alluded to in order to show how, up to the last moment, I was kept in the dark as to your intentions.

Sir,—Your sneers and your depreciation of my value in the Legislative Council have my contempt. I do not value the opinion of a man who, as you have, by your whole official career forfeited your own self-respect; and are, therefore, incapable of forming a just estimate of what is due to me.

Your slander I will not retort, open although your statements be, if I were so inclined. I will merely express the charitable hope that, in all your words and deeds, you may be as truthful as I have been in this, in which I have been villified by you; and that you may feel some shame at some time—may it be soon—for that scandalous act.

W. W. BURTON.

To Charles Cowper, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I see in your issue of the 9th instant a letter from "Shipowner," in answer to some statements made in the Assembly by Mr. Stewart.

Now, although I do not agree with many of Mr. Stewart's assertions as reported by you, I must and do protest against "Shipowner's" unwarrantable charge against the working classes when he says that "service in New South Wales was a thing without conscience, attachment, industry, or any other principle in it than a selfish determination to do as little work and get as much money in as short a time as possible." Before giving credence to so base a slander, it will be well to inquire into the general truthfulness of character of "Shipowner," its author; and I must say that, judging from his letter before me, I cannot think that *any* assertion of his ought to be credited unless supported by something more reliable than his *ipse dixit*, for I assert without hesitation that "Shipowner" has not been paying 14s. per diem for shipwrights' labour; and no shipwright has received from him any such sum, either within the last few days or the last twelve months.

That he has not paid less than 12s. a day for the past twelve months, may just possibly be correct; and it may be, and is by many, considered more than questionable.

I write this as a protest, on behalf of as hard a working class of men as any in Sydney, against "Shipowner's" unfounded accusation, apprehending at the same time that the task would not be difficult of fastening his own charge on himself; for if "Shipowner" will but discover himself, I think the public generally will agree with me that he has long been notorious "as one without conscience or any other principle than a selfish determination to give as little money and get as much work done in as short a time as possible."

In justice to the industrious class to which I am proud to say I belong, I beg your kindly giving this an insertion in your columns, and am, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

A SHIPWRIGHT.

Sydney, 11th May.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On the 9th instant Mr. John Greenlees, master of the schooner Chase, reported to you her loss, as also that of the Sancho Panza; I perceive he has not mentioned the kind treatment the crews and passengers received since the disaster—therefore I feel in duty-bound, not because I have myself chiefly been a sufferer, but in gratitude, to do so.

We were driven ashore in the easterly gale on Sunday, 28th instant, at 10 a.m. Myself, the only passenger on board the Chase, with the captain and four hands. The Chase was dismasted shortly after daybreak abreast of Corf's harbour—and is now on the beach between two reefs about five miles to the southward of the harbour, and fourteen to the northward of the Bellenger River.

On Monday we secured what we could from the wreck; Tuesday, being without provisions, &c., started and arrived at the Bellenger—followed the river up, and luckily fell in with Captain Grimwood of the Emma, a vessel belonging to Mr. Coleson; here he took the six of us to his vessel and treated us with every kindness, and next morning landed us on the south beach. This day (Wednesday) we reached the Nambucra river, having obtained on the tramp, a view of the Sancho Panza, lying on her beam-ends; upon this river we fell in with the Daring and Borawang; we received accommodation on board of the former vessel until the morning, and finding the whole on board the Sancho Panza, were saved (eight in number), it was agreed that the Daring should take half, and the Borawang half of them to Sydney, and we would push on to the Macleay; consequently, on Thursday about 12 noon we arrived upon the river, and were accosted by the pilot of the place, and Mr. Lawson, owner and commander of the Macleay Packet, then ready to sail; after briefly relating that which had taken place, Mr. Lawson took us on board to dinner, and offered to take the whole of us to Sydney (6), if the captain of the Reaper, loading alongside, should not offer hospitality. Knowing the fine qualities of the Macleay Packet I resolved to stick where I was, and the others did the same, the captain of the Reaper being rather dilatory in coming forward. In the afternoon, Captain Lawson was capsized, together with the others, in the pilot boat upon the bar whilst sounding it. Peter, his mate, perceiving the boat bottom upwards, from the masthead, and one man naked upon the beach, instantly manned a boat and hastened to their assistance. Shortly afterwards I managed to get over to the beach with Captain Lawson's sons, and found all in a fair way of being saved; the poor old captain was nearly dead, but speedily recovered when taken on board. Of course this accident, though a "lucky one," if I may use the term, as all the others, blighted our prospect of getting out that day; but in the morning, Friday, 3rd May, we got out safely, though we had to put back three or four times to Trial Bay, on account of the southerly weather. On Thursday, 9th instant, we arrived here, thank God, at last, having left the Richmond with the Sancho Panza on 17th April.

It is gratifying to see we have some friends ever ready to hold out a helping hand to those in need of it.

Trusting you will insert this in your valuable columns,

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN W. VAUGHAN.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—For the first four nights during the past week the burlesque of Kenilworth continued to afford amusement to large audiences, being since Thursday night replaced by the musical burlesque of Alcestis, or the Strong Minded Woman. On Monday the first piece was the interesting drama of Never too Late to Mend, which was reproduced on the following evening. On Wednesday the principal entertainment was the dramatised version of Nicholas Nickleby, Lady Don appearing in the character of Smike, and Sir William as Newman Noggs and John Brodie. On the 9th, Sir William and Lady Don sustained the parts Peter Pinkey and Skylark, in the clever comedy of Single Life. On Friday, Lady Don took a benefit, performing with Sir William Don in three characters—in the Child of the Regiment, in Domestic Economy, and in Alcestis. The performances on Saturday were the picturesque drama of the Willow Copse, and the new burlesque—both being well received. This evening, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement, Sir William plays in two of his famous Scotch characters with Lady Don. The performances will also possess no little attraction to those who are well versed in dramatic affairs, from the circumstance that that admirable comedian, Mr. G. H. Rogers, will this evening reappear; commencing a professional engagement of some weeks' duration. *Per contra*, however, that popular and talented actor, Mr. W. H. Stephens, is announced as intending to leave for Europe on a professional tour. Mr. Stephens makes his last appearance to-morrow night in a "great" bill, and will, doubtless, be complimented with a bumper house. He is not merely appreciated as an actor of unquestionable talent by the *habitues* of the theatre, but we have every reason to believe enjoys the high esteem and consideration of a large circle of friends. These will, of course, support him handsomely on the occasion.

No. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.—This Day, Monday, at two o'clock, R. Muriel will sell a most valuable collection of books, oil paintings, coins, &c., &c., &c., at the residence of Mr. Sheridan Moore, Belgrave-terrace. The particulars of this important sale will appear in the *Herald* and *Empire* of this date, and the detailed particulars in the catalogues now ready for public distribution, gratis.—ADV.

SHINGLES, Cheese, Beef, Tongues, and Tobacco.—The cargo, ex William, from Port Macquarie, as above, will be sold by auction, on Campbell's wharf, This Day, at 11 o'clock. See advertisement.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen to call the attention of grocers, tea dealers, merchants, storekeepers, country buyers, and others, to their sale, at their rooms, 308, George-street, This Day, of the entire cargo of fine congou teas ex Shakspere; also, coarse and fine salt, and hysonskin tea ex Tell, to commence at 11 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

The extraordinary richness of the Pyrenees Reef was demonstrated on Wednesday, when 75lb. weight of stone from the spare ground was crushed with the pestle and mortar. The yield was one hundred and twenty-five ounces.—*Pyrenees Herald.*

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DINNER TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG, AT THE CLARENDON HOTEL, ON THE 18TH JANUARY, 1861, A DAY OR TWO PRIOR TO HIS LEAVING LONDON.

[COMMUNICATED BY A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

THE party was limited to forty as the utmost number tables could be laid for conveniently, in the largest dining room at "the Clarendon." Of this number the gentlemen who invited Sir John Young, comprising many of the principal colonists of New South Wales and Queensland, now in England, constituted three-fourths, the other fourth being invited guests. It is almost superfluous to add that the dinner, which was served in Mr. Grillion's best style, was a sumptuous one, befitting the occasion.

Mr. Wentworth occupied the Chair; Sir S. A. Donaldson the Vice-Chair.

On Mr. Wentworth's right sat the guest of the evening, Sir John Young, Earl St. Germains, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, Mr. Salting, the Right Honorable E. Cardwell, Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Fanning, Sir Frederic Rogers, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, &c.; on the left, the Marquis of Headfort, Mr. James Macarthur, the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Marsh, M. P., Mr. Stephenson, of the Treasury, Mr. E. Hamilton, &c.

Being a private party, there were few toasts, the speeches were less formal than usual at public dinners, and no reporters, of course, were present.

In proposing the health of Sir John Young, as the guest of the evening (after briefly noticing his previous career, as indicating the grounds of his selection for the appointment which the Queen had been advised to confer upon him), Mr. WENTWORTH adverted in strong terms to the difficulties he would have to encounter as Governor of New South Wales—difficulties which he (Mr. Wentworth) attributed mainly to the influx of population consequent on the discovery of gold, consisting very much of men of turbulent character and ultra-democratic notions, from America and other parts of the world. This large and unfortunate infusion of the democratic element, together with the subsequent adoption of manhood suffrage, and the destruction of those safeguards which, in the constitution of New South Wales, had originally been provided, placed the other colonists in a powerless minority, and in fact constituted the uneducated masses—who had slight, if any, interest in the country, and no knowledge of its interests or resources—supreme arbiters of public affairs. Hence had arisen incessant changes of Ministry—a Government without continuous or settled policy, and without capacity for the discharge of legislative or administrative duties. Nor could he perceive any good ground on which to hope for improvement in this most unsatisfactory state of things.

Sir JOHN YOUNG, in acknowledging this toast, as well as afterwards, in proposing "Prosperity to the Colony," spoke modestly, judiciously, and well. He thanked the colonists then present for their sumptuous hospitality, for the pleasing opportunity thus afforded him of making their acquaintance, and the additional pleasure of meeting, in their society, on an occasion so peculiarly gratifying to himself, old and highly valued friends, whose kindly feelings towards him led them to take a warm interest in his future welfare, associated as that future was about to be with the fortunes of one of the most important of our colonies. He thanked the chairman for the frank and evidently sincere warning given him of the political difficulties to be encountered in administering the government of New South Wales. It would be ill taste at that time to enter into any discussion of the subject. There must be always great difficulty in the initiation of what was termed Responsible Government in any country. The consequences of the gold discovery, in suddenly and greatly increasing the population, and augmenting the exchangeable products of the country, had, no doubt, been productive of a great social change, which, he could well conceive, had not rendered the task more easy, but the contrary. Nevertheless, he was not daunted by the somewhat startling future which had been placed before them that evening. He trusted he should find things in a better state than Mr. Wentworth prognosticated. But, however that might be, he hoped, at all events, that his past experience of public affairs—especially in Ireland, and still more especially in the Ionian Islands (neither of them very placid, nor easily manageable communities as he thought would be generally admitted)—might prove useful in preparing him for Australian difficulties. It had ever been, and would continue to be, his earnest endeavour to avoid causes of irritation, or, if not to be avoided, to mitigate their ill-effects,—without, however, compromising the just authority of the Crown, or trenching upon those principles of religious equality, commercial freedom, and well-regulated political liberty, which he held conscientiously, and had striven consistently to promote, from his first entrance into public life. In the maintenance of those principles, and their judicious and temperate practical application, would be found the best security for a Government, and the surest foundation for the happiness of the people.

The toast of "The Distinguished Guests who have Honoured us by their Presence," joining with it the names of Earl St. Germains, the Marquis of Headfort, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell, was the next in order to that of "Sir John Young." In acknowledging it, Lord ST. GERMAINS spoke, in strong terms of praise, respecting Sir John Young. During the time he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland Sir John Young held the office of secretary. This had brought them into close connexion. It had led to his (Lord St. Germains) forming the highest opinion of Sir John Young's personal character and capacity for public business, and to his entertaining for him the warmest friendship. He did not believe the Queen could have made a happier selection for the office of representative of the Crown, in the distant and important colony to which he was about to proceed, in that capacity; and notwithstanding the discouraging account of the political state of the colony, which the chairman had given; he (Earl St. Germains) had no doubt of Sir John Young's success.

The Marquis of HEADFORT said he would not speak of Sir John Young's public career, as others were far better qualified to do so than himself. He had known Sir John Young intimately for years, as an Irish country gentleman, landlord, and magistrate, the duties of which position, especially its higher duties, he had discharged unremittingly and most successfully. He had confided his daughter to him,—what higher proof could he give of the estimation in which he held him.

Mr. GLADSTONE claimed the advantage of very long and thorough acquaintance with Sir J. Young. They had been fourth-form-boys together at Eton. He liked him then, he had liked him ever since. But let it not be supposed it was a mere school-boy partiality. He had known him as a Member of Parliament, in office at the Treasury, and in connection with the Government of Ireland. But especially would he refer to his conduct as Lord High Commissioner at the Ionian Islands, when it had been his (Mr. Gladstone's) duty to make full and searching inquiry and investigation into Sir John Young's administration of a most difficult government. Now, the result of this investigation had been, not merely to confirm, but greatly to increase that good opinion he had before entertained, and to satisfy him most thoroughly of Sir John Young's fitness for any government her Majesty might have to confer upon him. He looked upon his appointment to the Government of New South Wales as most fortunate. He had strongly recommended, and was quite ready, if asked to do so, to accept the whole responsibility of that appointment, because he was satisfied that in naming Sir John Young to her Majesty, the Duke of Newcastle had acted wisely, and that he would be found eminently qualified to cope successfully with political difficulties of the peculiar description said to exist in New South Wales, and of which the chairman had drawn so strong, so graphic, and, he was sorry to add, so disheartening a picture. Such a representation of the political condition of the Australian colonies, he confessed, had surprised and pained him, as he thought it must have done many others. No doubt Mr. Wentworth was deeply impressed with the truth of what he had advanced. All must feel indebted to him for the frank and forcible way in which he had placed before them his views on the subject. It was better to know the worst, and to be prepared for it. But whilst he disclaimed any intention to cast the slightest doubt on the accuracy and truthfulness of Mr. Wentworth's picture of Australian politics, he would simply observe, that two pictures of the same object might be precisely similar in their outlines, and yet be so treated in the shading that, when finished, they should bear no apparent resemblance to each other—the one being all light and sunshine, the other all gloom and shadow. Now he (Mr. Gladstone) could not but incline to the supposition—perhaps a very fanciful one—that in this instance Mr. Wentworth had indulged in what he might term an exuberance of artistic shadow—a depth of gloom, more akin to that stern severity of winter, with which we had all of us lately been familiar, than to the genial sunshine of Australia. Somewhat less of our wintry colouring, and more of the genial glow of that southern clime, might possibly have been not inconsistent with the truth, while it would certainly have much enhanced the pleasantness of the picture. Sir John Young had, however, assured them that, though surprised, he was not daunted by the chairman's energetic, and rather alarming description of the waywardness and turbulence of the democratic element, as now exhibiting itself in New South Wales. This self-relying spirit was a good thing, especially when based upon the safe ground of an enlarged experience; and he (Mr. Gladstone), on that account, felt a just confidence in their distinguished guest, who was about to enter upon so important, and, it would appear, so arduous a duty. He felt assured of a fortunate result to the auspicious commencement of that evening; and, although he could scarcely claim the chairman's speech as one of the bright and happy omens, to which he should presently call their attention, it would perhaps be found of more real service as a beacon, pointing out the dangers which might thus be avoided or averted. With the kind permission of the company he would now briefly advert to what he looked upon as happy omens of Sir J. Young's success. First, he thought every one must admit this splendid banquet and this assemblage of influential colonists, to do honour to their sovereign's representative, were of good augury; and in connexion with those boyish associations, of which he had already spoken, it seemed to him somewhat remarkable, and he hoped fortunate, that in close proximity to each other at that table a happy accident had brought together four fourth boys—Sir J. Young, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Hamilton, and himself. This was a trifling incident, but, nevertheless, to him it seemed a very happy one. Friends at school, friends through life, and now, by a lucky chance, joining with this party of Australian gentlemen in bidding God speed to him who was about to sail from England on an important mission to another hemisphere. Was he not warranted in looking upon this as a good omen? Again, in this same room, seven years ago, he (Mr. Gladstone) had dined with a distinguished and most enjoyable party, the object of whose being brought together on that occasion, had been to inaugurate the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, the complete success of which had become matter of history. So pleasant was that party (and in this, too, it resembled the present), that they had kept it up to a somewhat late hour—St. James' clock striking one, as he left the door on his return home. Now, he wished to draw attention to the fact, that from that happy gathering, seven years since, in this ancient, and, he might say, historical room, had resulted a great success—the first Industrial Exhibition. To-night we are again assembled in the same place, and if not for a precisely similar object, at all events for one of public interest and of much importance to our colonial empire. He felt a pleasing confidence that the happy gathering of this evening, at "The Clarendon," would again inaugurate a complete success. He attached also some idea of good luck, as incidental to the term of seven years. It was commonly thought a good and appropriate term for reviewing the past, and setting out afresh in any undertaking. It was not an inappropriate term for the duration of a Government. Seven years hence, then, why should not we, who are now so happily assembled, meet again in this room, to celebrate Sir John Young's return to England, and to congratulate him on the honourable fulfilment of the trust upon which he is now entering. To him (Mr. Gladstone) it would be a pleasure to meet the same party, at the Clarendon, seven years hence, for that purpose, and he might, he hoped, venture to predict, that the Chairman would then be enabled to cheer them with brighter views of the political condition of Australia. Mr. Gladstone trusted that he would not be thought going beyond his province in impressing upon the minds of Australian gentlemen, how important it was that the educated classes should, as far as in their power, be at their posts, and ready to undertake the duties which were required of them, to insure the good government of the country, and to aid Sir John Young in his labours. By bringing into practical use the knowledge and enlarged views acquired on a more expanded field of action, they could do much to infuse into Australian politics that manly and honourable tone and character, that love of truth, that firm, yet generous, forbearing, and courteous spirit which were the best attributes, and the highest distinction of the English gentleman and statesman—and without which there could be no enduring prosperity either to individuals or to communities. He then noticed the wide difference that existed between the relations of the mother-country to her colonies, now, and at the period of the American revolution. He spoke of the absolute commercial freedom of the Australian and other dependencies, as enabling the colonists to enjoy unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations. This he considered to be an immense boon to the colonies, placing them in a position of equal if not superior advantage to that which England would possess under the commercial treaty with France. The provisions of that treaty had not yet had time to come into operation, but could scarcely fail to be most beneficial to both nations—drawing closer the ties of reciprocal interest and kindly feeling between them, to the great advantage of all the higher and better interests of humanity and civilisation. He spoke with feeling of the present troubles of the United States—observing that Australia was fortunate in being exempt from the fatal element of slavery, which was creating such unhappy dissensions in America. He hoped those dissensions might yet be adjusted, and a right settlement of the matter in dispute be effected without the dissolution of the Union. But if otherwise, and such dissolution must take place, he trusted it would be brought about by peaceful means, and that our American kinsmen would be spared the guilt of civil war and the imbruing their hands in fratricidal blood. Reverting to the condition, as it had been depicted to them, of New South Wales, and of the Australian colonies generally, and the outburst there of strong ultra-democratic tendencies, was not such a result likely to follow the sudden change undergone by those young and thriving communities—passing as they had done at a bound from a state of minority and pupilage to the full possession of all that was incidental to manhood? Might not they be aptly compared to a generous and high-spirited, though too dashing youth—just come into the enjoyment of a fine estate—having yet to undergo the sobering and salutary process of "sowing his wild oats." The Australian colonies were, he hoped, to be looked upon just now as "sowing their political wild oats." After passing through that adolescent and excitable stage of existence, and paying pretty smartly—as was the ordinary lot of poor humanity—for their political experience, they would no doubt come out sobered down, and he hoped invigorated, so as to walk with firm and unfaltering footsteps in the safe and time-honoured paths of British constitutional liberty.

Mr. CARDWELL bore equally high and somewhat similar testimony to Sir John Young's qualifications for the office of governor. He spoke of his possessing the rare merit of having consistently entertained and avowed liberal principles—whether as regards questions of religion, commerce, or general politics, at a time when those principles were anything but fashionable in the House of Commons. Knowing such to have been his course of action and his views, at a period when by the great majority they were looked upon with distrust or cold indifference—knowing too that he had since had the advantage of tempering and maturing those early views and opinions by practical experience, in wide and varied fields of observation—he felt that he had just reason to look upon Sir John Young as peculiarly well qualified to be the head of a young and rising community like that of New South Wales, where it was of the utmost importance not only that the Governor should be thoroughly conversant with public affairs, but that the youth and the public men of the colony should have placed before them in high places the example of dignified consistency, moderation, and steady adherence to right principles. He adverted in very eloquent and happy terms to a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, distinguishing it from all other races that he had read of—the shrewdness to detect political mistakes, and the practical good sense and honesty of purpose—"the recuperative energy" to correct such mistakes, even by retracing their steps should it be requisite. He looked to the manifestation of this quality in our Australian colonies, whenever there shall have been time and need for its development. He did not, therefore, believe that the violence of party conflicts, or the democratic tendencies, however erratic and wild, that might now be exhibited, ought to lead us to apprehend the continued failure of representative institutions in those young communities. On the contrary, he felt a strong assurance that after this outburst of youthful impetuosity would come a season of calm, to be succeeded by steady and rational progress, and that eventually the Australian offshoot would bear fruits worthy of the parent stock, and become the means of perpetuating in another hemisphere, the language, the literature, and the institutions of England, with all the advantages of advanced and advancing civilisation.

Sir S. A. DONALDSON acknowledged the toast of "Prosperity to the Colony." He said that it had been a source of satisfaction to him, and of pride, that he had, as a member of the old Legislative Council, acted in concert with Mr. Wentworth, in seeking for the colony of New South Wales full powers of self-government, and that he had voted with him on many important public questions. He could not, however, agree with him in the speech he had made that evening, nor admit the correctness of the conclusion at which Mr. Wentworth had arrived as to the utter hopelessness of the experiment now working out in the Australian colonies. No doubt their first attempts at self-government had been very discouraging, and it was but natural that Mr. Wentworth should feel the disappointment bitterly. He (Sir S. A. Donaldson) shared in that feeling to some extent, and the more so from having held office in the first responsible Ministry of New South Wales. Up to that time those who styled themselves the liberal party, in that colony, had always supported him; but from the moment he took office—although no change had taken place in his opinions or principles—they turned round and abused him for being a Tory. He confessed this seemed to him at the time very strange, and at first he felt it somewhat acutely. But now he hoped he had grown wiser, for he had come to look upon it as quite in the natural course of things. After a period of struggle and conflict, the sound sense and right feeling of the community—its old English spirit would assert itself, and then whatever of good Mr. Wentworth had in his most sanguine moments anticipated as the result of free institutions, would be fully realised. He hoped to return to the colony, after a time, and to spend there many happy days.

Dr. DOBIE proposed the health of Lady Young, which was acknowledged by Sir John Young. Coffee was then served, and the party withdrew to the drawing-room.

Although Mr. Wentworth's speech was felt to be somewhat inappropriate to the occasion, and for a time caused a very apparent uncomfortable sensation, yet it was evidently the frank exposition of views, very painful to himself, which he felt he ought not to omit the opportunity of declaring.

The subsequent speeches of Sir J. Young, Earl St. Germains, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell, restored the equanimity of the party—or rather its cheerfulness and desire to allow no passing gloom to affect the enjoyment of this festive and complimentary reunion in honour of the newly-appointed Governor. Mr. Gladstone's speech was really most eloquent in some of its passages, and he spoke in so pleasing and cordial a strain, and in a tone so suitable to the occasion, that the effect of his eloquence became almost immediately perceptible in the happy looks of his audience. All seemed to arrive at the consolatory conclusion that although young Master Australia might just now be playing off some scapegrace tricks, he was only sowing his wild oats, and would come out by-and-by quite reformed and steady. It was impossible, too, not to be struck by the evident warmth and sincerity with which Earl St. Germains, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell expressed themselves in reference to Sir John Young's qualifications for the office of Governor, and they bear such high reputation, individually and collectively, for truthfulness and honesty of purpose, that what they said on this occasion may be looked upon as entitled to more than the ordinary consideration attaching to after-dinner speeches.

It was unfortunate that no reporter was present. The speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell were masterpieces of their kind.

Of course what I now send you is but a meagre representation of what was said, but it is substantially correct, and in some few instances the very words of the speakers are given. The allusions to the French treaty, and to the present position of America, were brought out by some remarks of Sir John Young.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THURSDAY MORNING, May 9th.—The admission of Dr. M'Adam to the Heales Cabinet is likened in *Punch* of this morning to the last straw breaking the camel's back, and this appears to be the feeling in the House. The Assembly is thoroughly tired out with continued shiftings and turnings, assertings and retractings. In fact, the Cabinet is in danger of dying of disease, arising from raging desire to please everybody—*stumpomania*, as I have heard it called. This designation is not correct. The actual ailment is a weakness in the legs, which permits of the patient being pushed or pulled in any direction, coupled with a general inability to do anything with a strong desire to do everything. The House has taken advantage of this weakness, but it is ashamed of itself for owning such masters. This feeling was shown last night rather strongly, in an irregular discussion, raised by Mr. Molison, on the order of the day for the House resolving itself into committee of Supply. On the previous night the Treasurer had given notice that he should ask for a vote of £50,000 on account of the service of the year. Mr. Molison explained that he wished to put an end to this practice of spending money without the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature. "On more than one occasion, the hon. the Speaker had called attention to the irregularity of this practice, but the Government had been silent, probably because they found it more easy to proceed in the slovenly manner to which they had been accustomed. But it was necessary now to take action in the matter, if only for the reason, that in the other branch of the Legislature attention had been called to the irregularity of the proceeding, and that, probably, when the matter was looked into, a remonstrance might be sent down from the Upper House. Now, he thought it would be better for the House to anticipate a message of this kind by adopting the practice of the Imperial Parliament, which was, that whenever supply resolutions were taken in advance, a bill was brought in to give effect to those resolutions. The Constitution distinctly recognised the right of the Legislative Council to overlook, as it were, the whole expenditure of the colony; and they might fairly take umbrage if the House proceeded, as it had hitherto done, to vote moneys and expend them on a simple proposition." The debate took so decided a tone of want of confidence—of bringing the House to a vote which could only result in a dead lock, that the matter was allowed to drop. It would have been a great thing for Ministers to go out on a vote which would *ex necessitate* hang over the heads of all comers.

From the *Argus*, we quote as under:—

In the House of Assembly, on the evening of the 8th, the following votes were then taken in Supply:—Naval Brigade, £692; Cavalry, £818; Mounted Rifles, £1620; Artillery, £2107; Rifles, £6721; departmental contingencies, £18,550; clothing, &c., of the Volunteers, £19,400; her Majesty's troops, £16,607; Royal Engineers, £4715; her Majesty's ship Pelorus, or other of her Majesty's ships in Hobson's Bay, £4399; arms and ammunition, £48,375; advertising, £7000; colonial agency, £1850; commissions of inquiry, £500; and expenses of prosecutions under the revenue laws, £1000.

Adverting to the working of the scheme of assisted immigration, the *Argus* of 9th instant remarks:—It was to be expected that under the scheme of assisted immigration lately sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly, the bulk of the nominees in the passage-warrants applied for would be relations of the persons sending for them, but probably it was not anticipated that the proportions would be so extraordinary as experience has shown them to be. Out of nearly 1600 passage-warrants granted up to this date, only thirty-four of the nominees are not relatives of the applicants, though in twenty-four cases the persons' names have been sent for with a view to matrimonial arrangements. The number of persons sent for, and not "relatives," may be set down at the small number of nine. These facts are satisfactory, showing, as they do, that the expected immigration will not be of a miscellaneous kind, or of parties who will be thrown as strangers on our shores. On the contrary, homes will be open to receive them, and families will be reunited in the colony, never to leave it. So that the fears of Mr. Nicholson, that the immigrants would come into an overstocked labour market, at the close of the railway works, will not be realised.

The subject of the Exploring Expedition was incidentally brought before the Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday night, when a statement by Macpherson, the saddler, on the subject of the shoes of the camels, was laid on the table by the Chief Secretary. Macpherson, it will be recollected, was the companion of trooper Lyons, whose adventures and sufferings, when endeavouring to overtake Mr. Burke at Cooper's Creek, have been already reported. The statement is dated the 6th instant, and in it Macpherson says:—"With reference to the camel-shoes, stated by Dr. Embling to have been left behind by Mr. Burke, the only ones I came across were about two dozen sets, contained in a large pack-bag. These were found by constable Lyons and myself at the end of Mr. Burke's first day's stage, about fifteen miles from Menindie. They were subsequently taken back to Menindie by Dr. Beckler's orders, and were there when we returned to Menindie. I am of opinion—having seen the quantity Mr. Burke had with him when leaving Menindie—that he had four or five sets for each camel, after leaving behind him the bag referred to, none of which would be put upon the animals until the expedition arrived at the Stony Desert." From this statement, it is apparent that Mr. Burke would be well provided with shoes for his camels when he arrived at the Stony Desert; and, therefore, that no apprehensions as to the inconvenience and loss he might suffer need be entertained. Mr. Wright accompanied Mr. Burke about half way to Cooper's Creek, and had passed the lost bag, without observing it, on his return to Menindie.

Some spurious £10 notes are in circulation. One was brought to the office of the detective police on Wednesday, which had been rather clumsily altered from a £1 to a £10 note by pasting letters over the word "one" in the body and corner of the note. The note is on the Bank of Victoria.

"A remarkably handsome nugget, weighing 120 ozs.," says the *Ballarat Times* of May 8th, "has been purchased by Messrs. Wittkowski, from a party of four miners, who found it in Pinchgut Gully, near Buninyong. It was deeply indented, and much water-worn. It appears that a party had been working in the claim, but abandoned it, when the discoverers took it up, and on sinking twenty feet deeper found the pleasant deposit."

On Tuesday night, Mr. Sinclair gave notice in the Assembly that he will ask the Commissioner of Lands and Survey when the Government intends to introduce a measure to amend the Land Bill of last session.

The vote for the Government printing establishment was severely criticised on Tuesday night, Dr. Evans maintaining that the amount (£30,300) "was perfectly enormous as compared with any other colony of the British Empire. The cost of Government printing in Canada, with its immense territory and its 3,000,000 inhabitants, was nothing like this." "Every week," said Dr. Evans, "disclosed the fact that there was printed a large amount of mere useless and unintelligible trash, well suited for culinary purposes, but for nothing else whatever."

The *Argus* of Wednesday says:—The Customs' officers at Melbourne seized forty-six barrels of gunpowder, made up into cartridges, on Tuesday afternoon, landed from the steamer Wonga Wonga, from Sydney, and no owner appearing, they conveyed the packages for safety to the Government magazine. It is reported that the shipment was made by the Government of New South Wales for military service in this colony. This, however, appears improbable, the shipment being made by a private person, and consigned to order. The quantity so largely exceeding the amount allowed to be shipped on board a vessel carrying passengers, and the heavy penalty attached for so doing, lead to the belief that the commander of the Wonga Wonga must have been unacquainted with the contents of the packages, but the vessel having sailed on her return trip to Sydney prior to the discovery being made, no investigation into the matter can be entered into until her return to this port. On the following day (Thursday), the same journal states that the powder had been claimed by the Commissary-General, being the return of a similar quantity lent to the Government of New South Wales some time since. The irregularity in the shipment, the excessive quantity by a passenger steamer, and the danger of its transit in open trucks by railway from Sandridge to Melbourne, still, we conceive, require satisfactory explanation.

Pedestrianism is becoming extensively patronised in Victoria, and the large attendance on the Melbourne cricket reserve on Saturday proved that the public fully appreciated the efforts which had been made by the committee of management to ensure a good day's sport. The prizes were sufficiently liberal to induce some of our best amateurs to enter, and thus there was real good racing. The first race was for the *One Hundred Yards Maiden Plate*, for which winners of any race since the 1st July last were disqualified. For this there were twenty-four entries; the prizes being £3 3s. and £1 1s., to be run for in three heats. The first event was won by Perraton, and the second and third by Artingstall. The second race of 300 yards, handicap, with seven hurdles, was won by C. Barrass, Perraton being second, and Selby third. For this there were nine entries, the prizes being valued at £5 5s. and £3 3s. In the 250 yards handicap flat race, the prizes for which were of the same value as in the previous race, Harley won the first heat, with Flannagan next to him; C. Barrass the second heat, with Morgan second; and Harley the third heat, Morgan again being second. The last race, 440 yards handicap steeple-chase, was the exciting event of the day, there being some stiff fences and a fifteen feet water jump. There were seven entries, the prizes being £10 10s. and £5 5s. Wardill was the only one to clear the water leap, which he took in splendid style, although he landed somewhat heavily on his heels. Harrison, who was handicapped at scratch, after running with apparent ease to himself till within the last 150 yards, put on speed, and was easily the winner, although having to contend against men handicapped at over thirty yards. It is generally thought that he is hardly conscious of what speed he could attain, as he never appeared to do his utmost. Altogether, the day's racing was good.

At about one o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, a fire broke out on the premises occupied by a Mrs. Morrison, a laundress, in a right-of-way leading from Lygon-street to Queensberry-street. Seven wooden houses were totally destroyed, and others considerably injured. Fortunately, there was no wind—had there been any, the entire block of houses, most of which are built of wood, must have been destroyed. A subscription has been set afoot for the relief of the sufferers, many of whom have lost their all, and are completely destitute.

During the 1st instant, the barometer fell rapidly, and the weather signals indicated a storm. At Sydney floods of rain have poured for the last two days, and the electric current has been disturbed on the lines of telegraph. The new system inaugurated in the Electric Telegraph Department of Victoria towards the several Governments of the Australian colonies prevents the facts relating to storms from being circulated at the time when the information is of real value.

At the Bank of New South Wales, on the 3rd instant, an aboriginal, about 14 years of age, went to the table with a cheque of nearly £70, and made the slip out accurately without any assistance, and signed his name.

The second series of matches under the auspices of the Victoria Rifle Association will be held on Thursday, May 30; Friday, May 31; and Saturday, June 1.

A message from the Governor "recommends to the Legislative Assembly an appropriation of the consolidated revenue as set forth in the accompanying memorandum (marked A), in lieu of that previously recommended in the estimates for 1861, for 'Compensation to the owners of cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia.'" The memorandum referred to is as follows:—"Compensation to the owners of cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, allowances to two commissioners to be appointed under the act for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia, at £3 3s. per diem each, and travelling expenses at £1 1s. for (say) 150 days, and for procuring professional assistance, £2500."

During the early part of the week nine cases containing about seventy gallons of spirits of wine, mixed with shellac, ex Elizabeth, from Hamburg, were entered at the Customs as French polish, and detained by the Custom authorities for revenue.

"A party is being made up," says the *Geelong Advertiser*, "to proceed to Lake Connewarre, with the view of capturing a whale which is there disporting its mammoth length, before the heavy rains set in, which, by causing a rise in the waters of the lake, would give it an opportunity of crossing the bar and making out to sea."

The recent cricket match between the East Melbourne and Richmond clubs, for the Coppin Challenge Cup, which remained unfinished on Saturday last, was the cause of a meeting of the Cup Committee on Thursday, the Hon. George Coppin in the chair. A letter was read from the Richmond Club, claiming that the cup should be handed over to them, as they were ready and willing to conclude the game, but the East Melbourne Cricket Club absolutely refused to play it out. After considerable discussion, it was ultimately agreed that the East Melbourne Cricket Club ought either to finish the match within fourteen days, or resign the cup to Richmond. A meeting of their club will be held on Monday, to decide which course shall be pursued. The score at present is—Richmond: First innings, 102. East Melbourne: First innings, 93; second innings, with the loss of six wickets, 14.

The vignerons on the Barrabool Hill and the vicinity are now busily engaged at the wine press. The *Geelong Advertiser* of the 2nd instant says—"The yield of grapes during the present vintage has been very large, and although the season was backward, it has proved no detriment to the fruit, its products being of a superior quality. It is anticipated that double the quantity of both red and white wine will be casked this year than came from the press in 1860. The screw press is being used this season by some of the vignerons for the first time, and its advantage over the more primitive method of extracting the juice of the grape is said to be very great.

QUARTZ CRUSHING.—Mr. James Harrison, the inventor of the machine for manufacturing ice, has lodged with the Chief Secretary the specification of an invention for improvements in crushing quartz and extracting therefrom the gold. The principal alterations from the old mode appear to be a process of dry crushing and amalgamation by means of vapourised mercury. The plans by which Mr. Harrison economises both labour and mercury appear extremely ingenious, and worthy of extensive consideration by all persons—and who are not—interested in quartz mining.—*Melbourne Herald.*

RIFLE BULLETS.—Mr. Logan, the watchmaker, in Humffray-street, has constructed a new rifle bullet-mould, which seems to have some new points of recommendation. It is made to cast a cylindro-conical bullet, and has been much admired by members of the rifle club.—*Ballarat Star*, May 6.

A STROKE OF LUCK.—The Royal Saxon Company (says the same paper), who had not met with any adequate return for their outlay up to last week, struck a lead during the past week which promises to realise their long-deferred anticipations. Their washing yielded £2050, enabling them to pay £25 a share to thirty-four shareholders, and liquidate £1200 of debt.

SPORTING.—The entries for the Melbourne Cup, which were made at the Bull and Mouth hotel, yesterday evening, took everybody by surprise, for scarcely any one had imagined that so many as fifty-two horses would have put in an appearance, or that in the present scarcity of the circulating medium 260 sovereigns would have been paid in as a first deposit. The cup promises to be the richest handicap ever run for in Victoria. After the entries—which will be found in another column—had been read out, the bookmakers commenced operations, and horses were backed with more spirit than we have seen for some time. The following quotations will convey a tolerably accurate notion of the business done: 100 to 6 against Flying Buck, 100 to 5 against Colonel, 100 to 5 against Gaffer Grey, 100 to 5 against Medora, 100 to 4 against Grey Dawn, 100 to 4 against Æther, 100 to 3 against Red Rover, 100 to 3 against Eagle's Plume, 100 to 3 against Fireaway, 100 to 3 against Mavourneen, 100 to 1 against Valentine.—*Herald*, May 2.

The committee of the Admella Relief and Reward Fund held a meeting on the afternoon of the 1st instant, in the Exchange Building, Mr. M'Bain in the chair. Mr. J. H. Blackwood read the report of the committee. Mr. Ploos van Amstel moved, and Mr. J. Henriques seconded, a resolution to the effect that the report should be adopted and printed in the Melbourne daily papers, which was carried *nem. con.* A discussion then took place as to the disposal of the balance of £386 11s. 10d., which, after payment of all claims, still remained in the hands of the committee; and Mr. Matthews moved—"That the available balance be deposited in the Melbourne Savings' Bank, in the names of the Hon. G. Rolfe, M.L.C., and W. Bayles, Esq., to form the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of establishing a Sailors' Home in Victoria; the said balance not to be appropriated until an additional sum of £1000 be collected and deposited for the same purpose, the establishment to be free from all sectarian influences." Mr. Joseph Lukey seconded the resolution. Mr. T. Dickson urged the claims of the Sailors' Mission Society to a share of the balance, and suggested that £50 be devoted to it. Mr. Coffy agreed in the proposal to fund the balance for the establishment of a Sailors' Home, provided the name "Melbourne" were substituted for that of "Victoria," as he considered the home ought to be in the metropolis. Mr. Dickson moved an amendment embodying his suggestion, which was seconded by Mr. James Lawrance. Mr. William Lawrance was of opinion that it would be proper for the committee to wait until they had ascertained that no other persons in England or elsewhere had claims upon the fund, and moved "that the balance remain in the hands of the Hon. G. Rolfe, Messrs. W. Bayles, and James M'Bain, for twelve months, in order to the relief of any such claims, and that the balance then be invested in their names for the establishment of a home." Mr. J. M. Mouritz seconded the amendment. Mr. Coffey urged the immediate demand for such an institution as a Sailors' Home, and deprecated the postponement of the appropriation. The chairman observed that the original fund had been collected from persons of all creeds, and that no portion of it could legitimately be applied to the teaching of any particular creed. The Sailors' Mission was, no doubt, an excellent society, but the fund was intended for the bodily relief of the sufferers, and not for spiritual instruction. Mr. Dickson modified his amendment, to the effect that £50 should be devoted to the Sailors' Mission, and the residue to the establishment of a home. Mr. Lawrance's amendment was then put and lost, and Mr. Dickson's was carried by nine votes to three. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHOCKING CASE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—On Monday the 6th instant, Alexander M'Lean, charged with assaulting his wife, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm, was brought before the bench of magistrates, at Prahran. The prisoner had been first brought before the Bench on the 22nd ultimo, when the following evidence was taken:—William M'Lean, sworn.—I am the son of Alexander M'Lean, the prisoner. I live in Union-street, Windsor. About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday I was in the kitchen, sitting round the fire, with my father and mother. My father told me it was time for me to go to bed, and I went. After I had been to bed for a few minutes, I thought I heard the jingle of a sword, so I got up, opened the door, and listened, when I heard mother call for me. I went to her room, and saw father in the act of striking her with the sword I ran to him, and caught hold of the sword (produced). I tried to get it away from him, but could not. Then my mother came up, and tried also, but my father pushed us both out. I then went for the police. My mother was undressed, and bleeding all down the shoulder. The only persons in the room were the baby (who was taken away at last by my sister), and my father and mother. My father was sober; he was not drunk. There was no quarrel whatever between my father and mother. Mr. Lempriere, surgeon, sworn: On Saturday evening, the 19th April, a little before twelve o'clock, I was called in to attend Mrs. M'Lean in Union-street. Found her in bed—her face, hair, and nightdress covered with blood. She said she was nearly killed, and complained very much of pain at the back of her head. On examination, found two wounds, incised and lacerated, directly at the back of the head—one just behind the right ear, with a portion of the scalp about two inches long hanging from her neck; another wound, about half an inch from that, larger; a scalp-wound, filled with hair. On removing the air, found the membrane covering the bone was knocked off. Found another wound, a transverse wound, about two inches long, directly at the back of the neck, just where the skin meets the hair, upwards of an inch deep. There was another contused wound, reaching down the spine, going across the shoulder to the right arm, about ten inches long; two other wounds on the left shoulder towards the arm, more like punctured wounds. Another wound was on the third finger of the right hand, cutting into the joint. The right forearm was also bruised and scratched. The wounds on the head might have been inflicted by the sword produced. There were incised, lacerated, contused, and punctured wounds. Constable George M'Kenzie gave evidence as to the apprehension of serjeant M'Lean, who, he said, was quite sober at the time, and not the least violent. The following evidence was now given by Mrs. M'Lean, who had been too ill to attend on the former occasion:—Ann M'Lean, sworn: I am wife of the prisoner, Alexander M'Lean, and live in Union-street. I remember the night of the 19th April. My husband assaulted me on that evening. My husband, I, and the boy William, were sitting by the fire. The boy was reading. I told my son it was time to go to bed, and he then left the room. My husband then got up, and taking a candle, said, "We'll away to bed." I went into my bedroom, where the baby was sleeping in the bed, and was undressing myself, when my husband came in with a sword in his hand, and leaned it up in a corner by the door. I asked him what he was going to do with it there, but I think he did not give any answer. I said I did not like sleeping in the room with a sword there, for surely no one would come to rob him. He said, "You don't know who might come. If you don't like to sleep in the room with it, I don't like to sleep in the room without it." Nothing more was said, till I felt a blow on the shoulder. I got up and went towards the door, when I received a second blow on the back of my head. I believe I called out, but I can't remember. William then came, I had no quarrel with my husband. He had been drinking for six or seven days, and had not eaten anything during that time. He was in delirium for more than a week, and did not know what he was doing. I sent him away to the country to keep him from drink. Both my son and I had hold of the sword together. I called out to my daughter to get the baby, and she came. When I got outside I fell down. My husband is very kind to me when free from the influence of drink. He was not drunk on the 19th. He was worse; he was vexed in his mind. The sword produced is the one my husband brought into the bedroom on the night of the 19th April, and is the one with which he assaulted me. The prisoner said he had no particular defence, and the Bench committed him for trial at the next Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court.—*Argus.*

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Gazelle from Nelson, via Newcastle, we have later dates, viz., from Nelson to the 23rd ultimo, Wanganui to the 4th, Canterbury to the 30th of March, and Hawkes' Bay of the same month.

The *Nelson Examiner* states that the volunteers are to shoot a series of matches, commencing on the 27th instant, for prizes to be given by the New Zealand Government, to the best rifle shots. The first prize to be £140, the winner also to keep and wear the Champion Pouch and Belt for the best shot in New Zealand during the year in which he wins it; the second, £5; the third, £40; the fourth, £30; the fifth, £20; the sixth, £5.

THE NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—The same paper, alluding to the discovery at Wangapeta, of a rich gold-field, says:—Rumours have been current for some weeks past as to the number of men lately employed in the Waimeas, who have left their ordinary avocations to become washers of gold; although we had been shown, by a person whose word we could not doubt, sixteen ounces of gold, which had been obtained by four men in five days, we yet considered that it would be far better to await the return of the Provincial Engineer (who, having to visit the district to arrange for the construction of roads, had kindly promised to give us whatever information he could collect respecting the diggings), before committing ourselves to any statement respecting the probability of the Wangapeka district being a rich gold-field. Mr. Blacket has returned, and says that he was assured by persons whose word he believed could be trusted, that men can earn about £3 per day while they work, or, as the weather is not at all times favourable for their operations, and as some time is of course necessary for obtaining food, they would, if industrious, earn at the rate of £8 or £9 per week. This of course applies to industrious persons, and any one who may have an idea of visiting Wangapeka must have it fully impressed upon his mind that the digger in any locality who, as a rule, is successful, is he who can stand bodily fatigue; those who cannot do so generally leave even the richest gold-field in disgust, or, if they remain, idle away their time at a grog store, and then call themselves unlucky diggers.

SOUTHDOWN AND LEICESTER SHEEP.—On the 17th ultimo, Mr. H. Redwood disposed of his surplus by auction, at his farm at Hedgesford, Waimea. There were about 400 in number, consisting of ewes, and ewe and wether lambs, partly Southdown and partly Leicester. They were in lots of a score each, the competition for which was very brisk. The wether lambs brought 20s. each, the ewe lambs 26s. to 28s., two and four tooth ewes 34s. to 39s., and aged ewes 26s. to 29s. each. Mr. Redwood provided a substantial entertainment for his visitors, and put the tap into a hogshead of his fine home-brewed ale, now two years old, which warmed the hearts of all who partook of it.

WANGANUI.

The *Wanganui Chronicle* of 4th ultimo reports a native meeting at Putiki, as follows:—

On Saturday a number of Ngatipoutamas and Ngatipas, tribes located on the Wanganui, between this and Peperiki, met at Putiki, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of the staffs sent by the Queen to the chiefs in this neighbourhood, in return for the presents sent to her Majesty some time ago by the natives. These presents were of some value in native estimation, consisting of a Kiwi mat, a curious bag made by John William's wife, green stone meris, &c. The return presents have been here for some time, but, as the Rev. Mr. Taylor explained, he had been waiting for some favourable opportunity for presenting them, which had not occurred till now. They consist of four very handsome staffs of finely polished wood, tipped at the lower end with silver, and having silver knobs as handles. The Queen's arms are engraved on a silver plate, and the name of each chief to whom they were severally presented. These were Hori King, Mawae, Pehi (who was not present, but was represented by his brother), and Abraham of Turakina. The Rev. Mr. Taylor delivered the presents and made some remarks appropriate to the occasion. He assured them they were tokens of the Queen's friendship, and he trusted the care Her Majesty had for them and the favour she showed them, would be acknowledged by them in a suitable manner. They must see that she wished them well, and they ought to cherish those feelings of loyalty towards her which they had hitherto felt. Nothing would give the Queen greater satisfaction than to see the Europeans and natives living in harmony and peace as one united people. The chiefs replied at some length, declaring that their sentiments were peaceful, that they wished the two peoples to be united; that though there was a contest at Taranaki, this was sacred ground (*wai tapu*). The *tapu* would only be broken if the Europeans made an aggression on them.

On the same day, the Aroma natives held a meeting of a very remarkable character, viz., for the purpose of settling a matter which had been pending for some time, and which, as illustrative of native customs, is worthy of notice. About three years ago (says the *Chronicle*) Mr. Churton, of Mataongaonga—who is well known for the interest he takes in the native race, and who has offered the Government an endowment of £200 a-year for a native school, to be conducted on a system proposed by himself—sent home a Maori girl to be educated, having first obtained the consent of such of her relatives as were resident in this neighbourhood. The girl was making rapid progress in her studies, and showed a peculiar aptitude for music, but unfortunately died a few months ago, to the great grief and disappointment of her kind protectors and of her own relatives; death out of New Zealand being to the Maori a peculiarly heavy calamity. It now appeared that the consent of all the relatives interested had not been obtained, some of them having been resident at a distance; and those thus overlooked at the time of her departure made a claim for compensation on learning that she had died. They asked £100 from Mr. Churton, and an equal sum from Tamati, the chief at Aramo. The claim was at last reduced; and Mr. Churton, though he might have resisted it altogether, being anxious to give no occasion for ill-feeling, agreed to pay £20 in cash, and to contribute towards the expense of a feast, to be given as a general winding-up of the whole affair. The claim on Tamati was compromised by a gift of six cows and a canoe. The feast came off on Saturday, and there was a large gathering from all the pahs in the neighbourhood, there being about 300 present. A couple of cows and a lot of pigs were killed for the occasion; and at least a ton and-a-half of rice, sugar, tea, flour, and bread was bought; the whole expense being not less than £60. A discussion arose as to the division of the money, &c., given in compensation, which was brought to a close by a unanimous resolution to present the whole of it to the mother of the deceased girl.

CANTERBURY.

Messrs. Jollie and Lee, of Christchurch, had disposed of their run in the Nelson Province, consisting of 17,822 acres of freehold, situate at Mount Parnassus, on the north bank of the river Waiau-ua, together with the right of run of 21,000 acres, with 7000 sheep, twenty horses, sixteen bullocks, fifty-four head of cattle, with all improvements, and one-third interest in boats at Gore Bay, to Mr. George Alexander Anstey, for the sum of £28,000. Mr. Anstey is also the purchaser of the late G. G. Russell's run on the south bank of the Ashburton, containing 42,000 acres, with about 3000 sheep, for the sum of £11,000.

HAWKES' BAY.

The *Herald* gives the following as the estimated Revenue and Expenditure of the province for the current year:—The revenue is set down at £30,300, to be derived from the following sources:—Ordinary revenue, £5000; land sales, £20,000; reclaimed land at Napier, £4500; surplus revenue, 1858-59-60, due by General Government, £800. The expenditure voted by the Council amounts to £35,199, or nearly £5000 in excess of the estimated income.

The same journal says:—At a recent Government sale of five-shilling land at Hawkes' Bay, there was considerable competition for some of the lots. Of 3751 acres on Mr. Henton's run, near Puketapu, 80 acres sold at 21s., 640 at 13s. 6d., 320 at 13s., 320 at 10s. 6d., 300 at 9s., 278 at 6s. 6d., and 210 at 5s. 6d. The remainder went at the upset price. Of 403 acres on western side of harbour, 123 brought 10s. 3d., the rest the upset price. Of 5396 acres on the run of Mr. Stokes, Te Aute, 200 fetched 14s. 1d., the remainder 5s. All the other lots proclaimed were likewise bought by the applicants at upset price. Quantity sold, 24,270 acres.

NEW CALEDONIA.

WE are in receipt of the file of the *Moniteur Imperial* up to the 21st of April. There is no news of local interest or importance. The number dated the 31st of March is exclusively devoted to the reprint of a long official paper, giving all the details respecting the re-organisation of the Central Administration of Minister of the Marino. In the *Moniteur Imperial* of the 24th of the same month, notice is taken of a statement made in the *Daily News* of the 21st of November last. "The *Daily News*," on the authority of *La Patrie*, "says that one of the articles of the Anglo-French Treaty authorises the importation into France of Australian wools on English bottoms,—with payment of differential duty."

The remaining papers present no extractable matter.

A SAILOR'S GALLANTRY.—A correspondent writes that "on the evening of Thursday, a respectably-dressed female, hastening to get on board the steamer Fenella, by some means or other slipped, and was precipitated into the water. She must without doubt have been drowned but for the praiseworthy conduct of one William Purdy, late boatswain in the service of the European Mail Company, who plunged momentarily into the deep, regardless of his own awful position, not being able to swim. Several were beholding the sad catastrophe, but none to the rescue but "poor Jack," and he without life-buoy or rope till such were handed to him. How characteristic of those noble fellows who, with the greatest alacrity possible secured his weighty charge, and with the assistance of spectators, and that of the Company's crew, handed her safely on board to the sympathising and humane, who immediately used every possible means for her restoration. Surely such an instance should immediately give rise to the existence of a Humane Society, in order to encourage, also to reward such noble daring."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Governor Bourke Inn Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At No. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, at 2 o'clock, Library of Books, Oil Paintings, Old Coins.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Shirts, Brown and Black Felt Hats, Tailors' Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House and Land, Cook's River Road; Land in the town of Liverpool.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the Premises, in King-street, near George-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

MR. FREDERICK BRADLY.—On the premises of Mr. Crouch, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Toys, Bohemian Glassware, Jewellery, Stationery, Cabinetware, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Guns, Books, Concertinas, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Coarse and Fine Salt, Teas, Tobacco.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Prime Cattle.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Store and Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Shingles, Cheese, Beef, Tongues, Tobacco.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Watches, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Dogcarts, Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Harness.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gold Watches and Chains.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—At Liverpool and Bathurst streets, at 2 o'clock, Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pianoforte, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, Harness, &c.

CIVIC HOSPITALITY.—About two months ago, in accordance with a custom that has been observed during the recent mayoralties, the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. John Sutherland) entertained the aldermen, and also several other guests, at the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, at Botany. The reunion was an occasion of so much enjoyment, that the desirability of a periodical repetition of the excursion was naturally suggested; and, striking the iron while it was hot, Mr. Alderman Duffin spontaneously invited all the company then assembled to partake of his hospitality at the same place that day eight weeks. The worthy alderman's liberal invitation was accepted, on Monday last, by seven members of the Legislative Assembly, twelve aldermen, and several other citizens. The company arrived at the hotel about noon, and entered with great zest and hilarity into the quoit playing, running, and other recreations, which were kept up with great spirit both before and after dinner. The repast was served up in Mr. Beaumont's best style, and full justice having been done to the viands, the usual patriotic and complimentary toasts, including the healths of the worthy entertainer, who presided, and of the Mayor and aldermen, were proposed and responded to in short but appropriate speeches. The utmost cordiality prevailed, and the party arrived in town early in the evening, expressing themselves much delighted with the day's excursion, and duly appreciating the alderman's generous hospitality.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC.—The postponed concert of this society comes off to-morrow evening, at the Exchange Hall, with a somewhat changed programme. A full attendance of the members of the society will, no doubt, be there, but the visitors' list, it is hoped, will not be thinned by recent musical performances. All who wish to encourage the love and science of music are bound to patronise our colonial institutions, of which the Sydney Philharmonic Society has ever been the most prominent.

JURORS.—The jurors on the panel of twelve, summoned on Monday next for the *Jury Court*, will not be required, as the cause now in progress there will occupy certainly the next three days. This notice does not apply to the jurors on the panel of four summoned for the *Banco Court* on that day.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.—A meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney, will be held at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, this day (Monday), at three o'clock in the afternoon.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. J. Parker, coroner for the city, held an inquest at Mr. Jones's Inn, Petersham, on Saturday, on the body of a child named Jane Crick, aged eight months. The child had been ailing for some days, while cutting her teeth, and died on Thursday. Verdict—"Died from natural causes."

THE LAND SALE.—This, as advertised, was held on Tuesday morning last, at eleven o'clock, in the court-house, Mr. M'Kenna, clerk of the court, acting as auctioneer. The attendance amounted to some thirty or forty persons, but there was not much competition, as the lots put up were situate in positions quite removed from the business portion of the town, and only adapted for residences. Forty-one lots were offered, out of which sixteen failed to find purchasers, being three country, four suburban, and nine town lots. The following were the lots purchased, and names of purchasers:—Suburban lot: allotment 2, section 120, 6a 1r, £16 5s., Mr. Herriott. Town lots: 5, 39a, 1r, £5 10s., Mr. Keilty; 4, 53, 1a, £8, Willoughby; 5, 53, 1a, £15 15s, Willoughby; 3, 70, 2r, £8 11s, Whatley; 7, 70, 2r, £4 1s, Middlemass; 8, 70, 2r, £4, Butterworth; 10, 70, 2r, £4, Waring; 15, 70, 2r, £6 10s, Staniforth; 16, 70, 2r, £4, Staniforth; 17, 70, 2r, £5, Staniforth; 2, 71, 2r, £4, Lucas; 3, 71, 2r, £4, Lucas; 5, 71, 2r, £8 2s, Waters; 6, 71, 2r, £4, Gane; 7, 71, 2r, £4, Mayger; 8, 71, 2r, £4, Murray; 9, 71, 2r, £4, Eagar; 10, 71, 2r, £4, Johns; 15, 71, 2r, £4, Whatley; 16, 71, 2r, £7, Whatley; 17, 71, 2r, £4, Middlemass; 18, 71, 2r, £4, Middlemass; 19, 71, 2r, £4 2s, Gane; 20, 71, 2r, £4, Whately.—*Pastoral Times*, May 3.

(Extracts from the Writings of the Rev. Sydney Smith.)

TRUE CHRISTIANITY.—True, modest, unobtrusive religion—charitable, forgiving, indulgent Christianity, is the greatest ornament and the greatest blessing that can dwell in the mind of man. But if there be one character more base, more infamous, and more shocking than another, it is he who, for the sake of some paltry distinction in the world, is ever ready to accuse conspicuous persons of irreligion—to turn common informer for the church—and to convert the most beautiful feelings of the human heart to the destruction of the good and great, by fixing upon talent the indelible stigma of irreligion. It matters not how trifling and how insignificant the accuser; cry out that the Church is in danger, and your object is accomplished; lurk the walk of hypocrisy, to accuse your enemy of the crime of atheism, and his ruin is quite certain; acquitted or condemned, is the same thing; it is only sufficient that he be accused that his destruction be accomplished.

THE JUDICIAL OFFICE.—He who takes the office of a Judge as it now exists in this country, takes in his hands a splendid gem good and glorious, perfect and pure. Shall he give it up mutilated, shall he mar it, shall he darken it, shall it emit no light, shall it be valued at no price, shall it excite no wonder? Shall he find it a diamond, shall he leave it a stone? What shall we say to the man who would wilfully destroy with fire the magnificent temple of God, in which I am now preaching? Far worse is he who ruins the moral edifices of the world, which time and toil, and many prayers to God, and many sufferings of men, have reared; who puts out the light of the times in which he lives, and leaves us to wander amid the darkness of corruption and desolation of sin. There may be, and probably is, in this church, some young man who may hereafter fill the office an English judge, when the greater part of those who hear me are dead, and mingled with the dust of the grave. Let him remember my words, and let them form and fashion his spirit: he cannot tell in what dangerous and awful times he may be placed; but as a mariner looks to his compass in the storm, and never keeps his eyes off his compass, so in every vicissitude of judicial life, deciding for the people, deciding against the people, protecting the just rights of Kings or restraining their unlawful ambition, let him ever cling to that pure, exalted, and Christian independence, which towers over the little motives of life; which no hope of favour can influence, which no effort of power can control.

ENGLAND'S LAW.—I call you all to witness if there be any exaggerated picture in this: the sword is just sheathed, the flag is just furled, the last sound of the trumpet has just died away. You all remember what a spectacle this country exhibited: one heart, one voice—one weapon, one purpose. And why? Because this country is a country of the law; Because the Judge is a judge for the peasant as well as for the palace; because every man's happiness is guarded by fixed rules from tyranny and caprice. This town, this week, the business of the few next days, would explain to any enlightened European why other nations did fall in the storms of the world, and why we did not fall. The Christian patience you may witness, the impartiality of the judgment-seat, the disrespect of persons, the disregard of consequences. These attributes of justice do not end with arranging your conflicting rights, and mine; they give to the English people, duration to the English name; they turn the animal courage of this people with moral and religious courage, and present to the lowest of mankind plain reasons and strong motives why they should resist aggression from without, and bind themselves a living rampart round the land of their birth.

THE POWER TO SAY "NO".—The purity of moral habits is, I am afraid, of very little use to a man unless it is accompanied with that degree of firmness which enables him to act up to what he may think right, in spite of solicitation to the contrary. Very few young men have the power of negation in any great degree at first. It increases with the increase of confidence, and with the experience of those inconveniences which result from the absence of this virtue. Every young man must be exposed to temptation: he cannot learn the ways of men without being witness to their vices. If you attempt to preserve him from danger by keeping him out of the way of it, you render him quite unfit for any style of life in which he may be placed. The great point is, not to turn him out too soon, and to give him a pilot at first.

EARLY INDEPENDENCE.—I have always said that the greatest object in education is to accustom a young man gradually to be his own master.

THE MARCH OF JUSTICE.—The whole tone and tenor of public morals is affected by the state of supreme justice; it extinguishes revenge, it communicates a spirit of purity and uprightness to inferior magistrates: it makes the great good, by taking away impurity; it banishes fraud, obliquity, and solicitation, and teaches men that the law is their right. Truth is its handmaid, freedom is its child, peace is its companion; safety walks in its steps, victory follows in its train: it is the brightest emanation of the Gospel; it is the centre round which human motives and passions turn: justice, sitting on high, sees Genius and Power, and Wealth and Birth, revolving round her throne; and teaches their paths and marks out their orbits, and warns with a loud voice, and rules with a strong arm, and carries order and discipline into a world, which but for her would only be a wild waste of passions.

SUBMISSION TO JUDGMENT.—Can there be greater absurdity than to say that a man is acting contrary to his conscience who surrenders his opinion upon any subject to those who must understand the subject better than himself.

HE who can thus manage his mind has two worlds before him instead of one: he can contemplate and act; and, dispelling the vision of a rich and creative mind, can come down into the world of realities to observe with steadfastness and to act with consistency.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 11.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Manning, Misses Cassidy (2), Messrs. Taylor, Burgess, Ireland, and 12 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Messrs. Sandy, Blake, Frost, Harpur, Nelson, Hordern, Cobb, Spain, Gerschel, Westbrook, Tubb, Fawcett, Jordern, Wood, and 26 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Uncle Tom, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Lake, from Rockhampton 2nd instant. Passenger—Mr. Wakefield. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Prompt, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Ramage, from Melbourne 2nd instant. Captain, agent.

May 12.

Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain Knight, from Wide Bay 10th instant. Passengers—Mr. A. Sale, and 4 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Tawera, schooner, 250 tons, Captain Walker, from Auckland, 6th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Guylay, Captain Flood, Mr. and Mrs. Ogles and infant, Dr. Smael, Messrs. Seguiler, J. M'Math, and 7 in the steerage. Metcalfe, agent.

Jeddo, P. and O. Co.'s S. S., 1800 tons, Captain Soames, from Point de Galle 21st April, and Melbourne the 10th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, Captain Reynolds, R. N., Ensign Cutbill, Mr. Neale, Miss Bull, Colonel Turner, Captain Morphy, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and family, Deputy Commissary General Baily and servant, Messrs. Smith, Lang, Macawley, W. B. Smith, J. R. Russell, Macdonald, J. C. Lloyd, J. H. Neal, J. T. Neale, S. Neale, H. Gilbert, Riddell, Paymaster Thompson, C. C. Barron, and 7 in the steerage. H. Moore, agent.

DEPARTURES.—May 11.

Louis and Miriam, for Port Cooper.
Louise, for San Francisco.
Picard, for Havre.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 12.

Firefly, for Melbourne; Eden, for Twofold Bay.

CLEARANCES.—May 11.

Ellen, schooner, 34 tons, Captain Nicholson, for Twofold Bay, with sundries.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Tulasnee, F. Allingham, Coleman, Cowell, W. Williams, A. Rigg, Folk, H. M'Donald, E. H. Booth, John Dunn, Dr. Dobbyn, Mrs. Chapman and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomson, Miss Hayes, Mr. J. Wishart, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. C. Gordon, and 24 in the steerage. For Eden: Mr. W. Ross.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 11.

Nora Creina (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 21 calves, 60 bundles cabbagetree, 6 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 39 bags maize, 10 bags wheat; Maid of the Mill, from Brisbane Water, with 3800 feet timber, 1500 palings; Gleaner, Martha, and Star of the North, from Manning River, with 495 bags maize, 292 bags wheat, 3 hides, 4 coops fowls, 1 box eggs, 30 bags oysters; Rose, Rebecca, Courier, Lydia, and Catherine Agnes, from Newcastle, with 611 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 278 bales hay, 200 bags maize, 6 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs, 5 horses; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 110 bales hay, 52 bags maize, 213 bags bran, 15 dozen pumpkins, 36 casks tallow, 32 hides, 25 cases oranges, 4 cases eggs, 7 coops poultry, 100 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 11.

Maid of the Mill, for Botany; Minerva, for Port Stephens; Rose, Zone, Atlantic, Perseverance, Petrel, Alexander and John, Courier, Tiger, Catherine Agnes, Bard's Legacy, Ranger, and Cumberland, for Newcastle; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—May 11.

Prompt, from Melbourne: 30 cases groats, 555 drums oil, 303 casks oatmeal, 3 quarter-casks 1 hogshead 10 cases old tom, 200 barrels resin, 16 kegs paint, 12 bundles iron, Order.

May 12.

Boomerang (s.), from Wide Bay: 31 bales wool, 26 casks tallow, 101 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 bales wool, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 3 casks tallow, 17 hides, Tooth; 172 hides, Mort and Co.; 16 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 bales wool, Buyers and Learmonth; 4 casks tallow, 55 hides, 2 bales wool, H. Beit; 12 bags flour, Hughes; 73 casks tallow, Lotze and Larnach.

City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne: 711 chests tea, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1130 chests tea, Brown and Co.; 200 boxes candles, 254 boxes lobsters, &c., Solmitz and Co.; 100 chests tea, 39 cases cigars, M. Baar; 100 boxes lobsters, A. Tange; 10 bales hops, Tooth; 24 bags nuts, Woodward; 6 cases, M'Arthur; 6 casks, Venard and Stevens; 5 cases, Myers and Solomon; 45 casks wine, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 2 casks, Williams; 6 cases, Saddington; 10 cases, Vickery; 94 cases China goods, Shin Wah; 10 cases glass, 7 cases hardware, 20 kegs nails, 6 bundles spouting, 14 cases books, Callaghan; 27 cases, 9 bales, 20 cases axes, 40 kegs nails, 19 casks brandy, 18 casks seed, 4 trunks, 11 boxes, 2 cabs, Order.

Uncle Tom, from Rockhampton: 80 hides, 4 bales wool, 20 casks tallow, 4 bundles skins, Order.

Tavera, from Auckland: 150 hides, 10 tons pig iron, Order.

EXPORTS.—May 11.

Samson (s.), for Brisbane: 4 cases wine, Brown and Co.; 30 cases brandy, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 15 packages tea, J. Simmons; 2 packages tea, S. Bennett and Co.; 2 packages, C. Macdonald; 1 package tea, 10 bags maize, 3 packages, W. Barnett; 2 casks sugar, 10 drums oil, 34 packages, Keele, Campbell, and Co.; 80 bags flour, 5 bags onions, 26 packages, N. Caston; 6 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 14 bags hair, T. Cowlishaw; 4 bales woolbagging, 6 cases wine, 3 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 8 packages, Church, Brothers; 5 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, D. Jones; 1 case, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 20 packages, Lane and Co.; 30 bags potatoes; 9 bags onions, J. M'Mah; 4 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 hogshead oil, Harbottle; 20 bags potatoes, 30 bags onions, W. Short; 3 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 crate bottles, Cooke; 6 barrow-wheels, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 50 hogsheads hoop iron, 90 sheets iron, 4 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 20 bags onions, H. Griffiths; 20 bags potatoes, 2 casks butter, Ward and Coulter; 5 packages, Smith; 26 cases fruit, Hardy; 2 kegs butter, Myers and Canter; 20 bags potatoes, H. Woodward; 9 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 38 packages, Iredale and Co.; 1 case, H. E. Brookes; 20 bags flour, 2 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 8 packages, E. Vickery; 1 case, W. Leipold; 7 packages, Weekes and Co.; 13 cases chairs, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 38 packages, J. Keep; 2 packages, T. W. Bennett; 1 case, H. Beit; 7 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 1 cask, G. Moss; 3 packages, Mason, Brothers; 4 packages, R. Rennie; 7 packages, A. Bart; 2 cases, Anderson and Co.; 1 case, Armitage and Co.; 24 cases beer, 5 hogsheads ale, 3 tanks, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 6 carts, J. Robertson.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For London.—By the Liberator, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Tuesday, at 1.30 p.m.

For Tahiti and Navigator's.—By the John Williams, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Salcombe Castle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Launceston.—By the Lady Denison, this day, at noon, if not underway.

MAILS BY THE BENARES.

General Post Office, May 8th, 1861.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BENARES, will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: May 11. Prince of Denmark, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Bennett, for South Seas.

The clipper ship Liberator, for London, clears at the Customs to-day, and will be towed to sea on Wednesday morning. She takes 30 cabin and 16 intermediate passengers, and also a large cargo, consisting of wool, tallow, hides, &c. Judging from her neat appearance and beautiful trim, there is every probability of her making a smart run home.

The Boomerang (s.), from Wide Bay, was detained twenty-four hours inside Wide Bay bar by a heavy sea; crossed the bar Friday, 10th instant, at 9 a.m., and had moderate easterly and light southerly winds until off the South Solitary; from thence to Sydney had pleasant N.N.E. winds, with cloudy weather. On Sunday, at 8 a.m., ten miles south of Port Stephens, passed a brig, with painted ports, standing in towards Newcastle.

There was no report of the Urara or Grafton steamers by the Boomerang.

The Gazelle, from Nelson to Newcastle, brings the following report:—The Maria, brig, sailed on 25th instant, having been detained by bad weather. Previous to the pilot leaving her the topsails were close reefed and the anchors stowed, the crew having refused duty. The Rita was at Nelson, having made a quick run of 16 hours from Taranaki. She has to return again on the 28th with refugees. The Dart was at Wellington on 23rd April, with both anchors down, it blowing a heavy gale.

The Uncle Tom has had moderate weather all the passage.

The steamship City of Sydney left Port Phillip Heads at 6 p.m. on the 9th instant, and Twofold Bay at 2 a.m. on the 11th, arriving here at 10 p.m. same day. Light easterly winds, with fine weather, were experienced up to Cape Howe, and strong N.E. winds, with heavy cross sea, the remainder of the passage.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Jeddo left Point de Galle on the 21st April, at 8 a.m.; arrived at King George's Sound on the 5th instant, at 6 a.m., sailing again at 5 p.m., same day; arrived at Melbourne on the 10th, and left Port Phillip Heads at 6·30 p.m., and finally anchored off the Cove at 11·30 p.m. yesterday. Strong head winds being experienced during the run from Melbourne. We have to acknowledge the politeness of Captain Reid, Admiralty agent, for the latest India and Colombo papers.

The fine clipper schooner Tawera arrived last night from Auckland, after a splendid passage of six days, having left on the 6th instant. She reports the Sarah, brig, to leave on the 7th for Newcastle; and we are indebted to Captain Walker for full files up to the 4th instant.

In Saturday's report of the manifest of the Damascus, it is stated that 8 cases are imported by "T. S. Brun," which should be "T. J. Bown."

The Hunter (s.) brings up 150 hides.

Export of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, for the week ending 10th May:—

Sydney	398 tons
Melbourne	1748
Foreign ports	314
Total	2460 tons.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 11.—9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, N. by E., showery.
Albury, E., fine.
Gundagai, calm, foggy, cloudy.
Kiandra, S.W., fine and clear.
Yass, calm, very foggy.
Goulburn, calm, fine.
Bathurst, S.W., fine.
Newcastle, N.W., dull, foggy.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial,	communication	perfect
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

Loss of the Schooner Sancho Panza.—By Captain Pratt, who arrived on Saturday by the Boorowang, we have received the particulars relative to the wreck of the above named vessel, the Sancho Panza. Captain Pratt sailed from the Richmond River with a cargo of cedar, &c., bound to Sydney on Wednesday, the 17th April; on the 21st, encountered very heavy weather from the S.W.; on the 22nd, the vessel was found to be making seven inches of water per hour, and the gale still increasing. Captain Pratt deemed it necessary to run for Trial Bay, for shelter; sailed again on the 26th, seeing that an easterly gale was likely to come on, and the vessel could not lie there in safety, was compelled to put to sea and stood to S. same night, at 10 p.m. was off Tacking Point, wind S.S.E.; put about and stood to the N. at 12 p.m., heavy gales from the E., with heavy roll. 27th, at 4 a.m., terrific heavy squalls, with rain; took in foresail, &c.; ship under close-reefed topsail and fore and aft canvas. 2 p.m., blew the topsail clean out of the bolt ropes; wind blowing with unabated fury, with increasing sea. On the 28th, at 8 a.m., rain cleared a little, but the wind in the heighth of its violence found the ship about four miles off the Bellenger River, when Captain Pratt, for the safety of ship, crew, and passengers, stood for the Bellenger, at which place, after crossing the bar, the vessel, from the loss of canvas, was unable to stem the heavy fresh in the river, endeavoured to put her on the north spit, and there let go both anchors; the vessel hung to her anchors until nine p.m., when she dragged her anchors and went over the bar, and capsized in the heavy sea. Seeing there was no possibility of saving the vessel Captain Pratt with the crew and passengers abandoned her. At daylight on the 29th the vessel had drifted about five miles to the S., still hanging to the anchors and lying over on her beam-ends, with both masts carried away by the deck. Not having any provisions, was compelled to leave for the Nambucra, arriving there on the 30th—after being without food for two days—at which place the schooners Daring and Boorowang were lying ready for sea, by which vessels Captain Pratt with crew and passengers arrived in Sydney on Saturday, the 10th instant. The ship and cargo were the property of Mr. Joseph Eyles of the Richmond River, and are uninsured.

Taking Passengers in Excess.—The *Argus*, of 8th instant, reports that, on the previous day, at the Williamstown Water Police Court, before Lieutenant Crawford, R.N., P.M.; and Mr. J. K. Freyer, J.P. Captain David Walker, of the A. S. N. Company's s.s.s. Wonga Wonga, appeared on information sworn to by Mr. James Macfarlane, immigration officer, for breach of the 14th section of the Colonial Passenger Act. Mr. Malleson appeared for the defence. Mr. Macfarlane stated that on the 25th ultimo he cleared out the steamship Wonga Wonga, bound for Sydney. He found passengers equal to 84 adults in the steerage, and 11 in the intermediate, and on mustering them discovered that there were 35, independent of the above, without tickets, being 31 in excess. He cautioned the captain, and told him not to proceed; if he did, he must take the consequences. Henry Hubbard, sworn: I am assistant-immigration officer. At the mustering of the passengers on board the Wonga Wonga, on the 25th ultimo, I found seventy-five adults and eighteen children, being equal to 84 adults in the steerage. I have since measured the intermediate and steerage accommodation of the ship for passengers. I heard Mr. Macfarlane say "If you go on, you must stand the consequences." Patrick Mornene, sworn.—I assisted in mustering the passengers on board the Wonga Wonga on the 25th ultimo, and found 32 adults and 2 children, being equal to 33, without tickets. I afterwards observed the chief officer issuing tickets to some of them. Mr. Malleson then addressed the Bench for the defence, stating, among other observations, that Captain Walker had been entrapped into this by Mr. Macfarlane, who was a new hand at his business, and carried out the old adage "that new brooms sweep clean," and that he would call in Captain Walker to prove what he had stated. Mr. David Walker, sworn.—I am commander of the steamship Wonga Wonga. On Thursday week, before leaving the pier, I met Mr. Macfarlane, who said to me, "I wish to muster your passengers; you had therefore better put off from the pier, but do not go too far." I did so, and steamed out a distance of about half a mile. I then instructed my officers, the chief officer in particular, to muster the passengers aft, and render all assistance to the immigration officer's boat's crew in doing so. On this being done, I told my chief officer to allow those who had tickets to pass forward, and those without to stop aft. Mr. Macfarlane then said to me "You have an excess of passengers: we will count those without tickets." I assisted him in doing so. Mr. Macfarlane, after making some calculations, said, "Your complement has already passed; I counted thirty." I said, "I shall either go back to the pier or anchor the vessel." He replied, "You may do as you please, but I must take care of myself," not giving me any advice or expressing any wish that I should land these passengers. He then descended the bridge with me, and we went into the saloon, where, having partaken of some slight refreshments, he signed the lists. I said, "Is it all right? Am I to go back and land them or not?" to which no reply was made. Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Hubbard, and *self* then went on deck, and I had no further conversation with him. He then went into his boat.—By Mr. Malleson—I was very much surprised to find a summons waiting for me. Mr. Broad has, I think, on two different occasions, caused me to land passengers prior to signing my papers. I could have carried fifteen in the saloon, but there was ample room without making any further provision for them. In the main hatchway there were only a few boxes of luggage. I have frequently taken pilots to the Heads. They have never been reckoned among the passengers.—Mr. Freyer, J.P.—That did not come within the meaning of the act. Therefore they could not be counted as passengers.—By Mr. Malleson—Thirteen of the passengers were for Twofold Bay, a distance of 350 miles (which does not bring this place within the meaning of the act). Captain Walker then remarked that he had been entirely misled by the immigration officer. Frequently he had carried a number of passengers who had not been booked at the office, a list of whom was handed to the immigration officer on the return trip. By the Bench: Lately the passengers have not been mustered. By Mr. Malleson: The passengers could have occupied a portion of the after hatchway; a few minutes only would have sufficed to clear it away. I requested Mr. Macfarlane to state to the steerage passengers that they could occupy the intermediate and main hatchway if they required it. Mr. J. Brown, chief officer, corroborated the statements made by Captain Walker. The Bench considered it a hardship, but they were compelled to abide by the Act, and fine the defendant £5 for each of the eighteen passengers in excess (the remainder, having been landed in Twofold Bay, not coming under the Act). They also stated that the only remedy Captain Walker had was an appeal to the Governor in Council, and which his solicitor stated would be followed out.

NEWCASTLE.

Arrivals.

May 9.—Gazelle, brig, 178 tons, Baker, from Nelson, New Zealand.
May 10.—Fenella (s.), from Sydney.
May 10.—Monarch, barque, from Sydney.

Departures.

May 10.—Vibilia, schooner, Adams, for Geelong, with 166 tons coal, 25 cases oranges.
May 10.—Pet, barque, Thompson, for Melbourne, with 410 tons coal.
May 10.—Fenella (s.), for Grafton.
May 10.—Jessie, schooner, Law, for Melbourne, with 160 tons coal.
May 10.—Prince Albert, brig, Wills, for Melbourne, with 120 tons coal.
May 11.—Kellermont, schooner, Stevens, for Melbourne, with 280 tons coal.
May 11.—Macassar, Dutch barque, Bror, for Batavia, with 350 tons coal.

Coasters Inward.

May 11.—Mechanic, from Sydney; Lavina, from Richmond River.

TWOFOLD BAY.

Arrival.

May 6.—Hope, from Sydney.

Departure.

May 9.—Gipsy, for Sydney; cargo, 35 tons potatoes, 80 bushels wheat, 10 bundles skins, 2 tons onions.

MELBOURNE.

Arrived.

May 7.—Diana, from Hongkong; City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney; Omagh, from Calcutta.

Departure.

May 7.—Queen of India, for Guam.

The Great Britain has discharged the whole of her cargo, and is now a clear ship, ready to take in her homeward loading. The time occupied in discharging this immense vessel has been 23½ hours only.—*Argus*, May 8.

Notice to Mariners.—Sunken Wreck near the West Channel Lightship.—The chief harbour master gives notice to commanders of vessels, pilots, and others navigating Port Phillip Bay that a small cutter lies sunk within half-a-mile about E. by N. from St. Leonard's Jetty, in four fathoms water, with about fifteen feet of her lower mast above water. A red flag will be exhibited on the mast by day and a light by night until the wreck has been removed.—*Argus*, May 8.

The Bremen Barque Diana.—The conduct of Captain Herman Husing, of the Bremen barque Diana, in saving the crew and coming out of his way to land them at the first British port, at an expenditure of time, provisions, and money, is not only deserving of praise, but of more substantial acknowledgement. We should think that under the circumstances the Customs and Pilotage dues will not be permitted to fall on the ship. The Diana was bound to Valparaiso from China. In putting into this port, as a matter of humanity to the thirteen souls picked up in the open sea, Captain Husing has performed a great duty in a way to entitle him to the substantial thanks of British citizens all over the world.—*Argus*, May 8.

The arrivals of vessels at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Adelaide, will be reported by telegraph, at the Exchange, for the information of subscribers, on and after this day.—*Argus*, May 9.

HOBART TOWN.

Arrivals.

May 1.—Alarm, from Newcastle.
May 2.—Balmoral, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Arrivals.

May 7.—Telegraph, from London; India, from Gottenburg.
May 8.—Sebastian, from London.

POINT DE GALLE.

Arrivals.

April 3.—Blue Jacket, from Melbourne.
April 7.—Chatillon, from Melbourne.

Vessel Loading.

April 18.—Melanie, for Melbourne.

SINGAPORE.

Arrivals.

March 30.—Canton, from Melbourne.

The Hamburg barque Dido, while on a voyage from Singapore to China, was wrecked in the Straits of Salayer on the 16th February. The crew and a part of the cargo were saved, but the ship is a total wreck. On the 13th March the Dutch schooner Benin, from Rotterdam to Makassar, was lost near the latter place. The crew and passengers were saved, but the ship and cargo have been lost.—*Singapore Free Press*, 8th April.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

February 26.—Bielefeld, from Port Augusta, 117 days.
February 28.—Hebe, from Melbourne, 89 days.
March 3.—Cairngorm, from Sydney, 72 days.
March 7.—Star of Tasmania, from Launceston, 75 days.
March 7.—Ocean Chief, from Melbourne, at Queenstown, 71 days.
March 10.—Thames, from Geelong, 84 days.
March 11.—Ydale, from Melbourne, 94 days.
March 11.—Canaan, from Sydney, 94 days.
March 11.—Heather Bell, from Hobart Town, 77 days.

Departures.

From London.

For Sydney.—March 13, Morning Star, Resolute; 16, Cinderella; 17, Rifleman; 25, Chevalier.
For Melbourne.—March 9, Wild Rover; 13, W. Stewart; 14, Indian Empire; 15, Aspasia; 19, Radnagore; 24, Anglesea; 25, Shaftesbury.
For New Zealand.—March 4, Glenshee; 24, Velore.
For Adelaide.—March 9, Carnatic; 17, Crest of the Wave, Creole.

From Liverpool.

For Melbourne.—March 14, Glen Monarch.

VESSELS LOADING MARCH 20.

At London.

For Sydney.—John Masterman, Cairngorm, Netherby, Lochiel, Waterloo, Strathdon, Marquis of Argyle, Japanese, Vimeira, Canaan.
For Adelaide.—Parisian, Gloucester, Huguenot, Austral, Martin, Orient, Sea Star, Livingston, Victory, Sir John Lawrence.
For Auckland (N.Z.).—Broadwater, Northumberland, Ida Ziegler.
For Canterbury (N.Z.).—Chrysolite, Norton.
For Geelong.—Hortense, Donati, Joseph Gilchrist, Genii, Helen M'Gaw, Sarah M., Anne Lee, Alma, British Banner.
For Hobart Town.—Indus, Thracian, Heather Bell.
For Launceston.—Lucknow, Star of Tasmania.
For Moreton Bay.—Mangerton.
For Nelson (N. Plymouth).—Sir George Pollock.
For Otago (N.Z.).—Remark.
For Port Phillip.—Giant's Causeway, Mary Bradford, Shaftesbury, Genii, Deutschland, King of Italy, Roxburgh Castle, Moravian, Indiaman, Clutha, Wellesley, Indemnity, Maxwell.
For Swan River.—Onyx.
For Wellington (N.Z.).—Earl of Mar and Kellie.

At Liverpool.

For Sydney.—Bard of Avon; Marcianus.
For Adelaide.—Rangoon.
For Auckland (N.Z.).—Henrie Fernie.
For Melbourne and Geelong.—King of Algeria; Queen of the Mersey; Champion of the Seas; Alice Vennard; Ocean Chief.

At Sunderland.

For Melbourne.—Gambia.

At Greenock.

For Melbourne.—Mindoro.

At Leith.

For Melbourne.—Jessie Brown.

CASUALTIES.

Lubra (s.s.), Glasgow to Adelaide, put into Lisbon February 24, reported to have some damage to her rudder.

Morning Star, for Sydney, put back to Gravesend March 6, with pumps choked.

Nagasaki, Liverpool to Sydney, was towed into the Clyde, March 12, in a disabled state, leaky, decks swept, loss of sails, and other damage, and is discharging cargo.

THE AUSTRALIAN HOMEWARD MAIL.

The lighter portion of the homeward January mails by the Behar reached London, via Marseilles, on March 16, and the heavy portion, via Southampton (transferred to the Pera at Alexandria), was received in London on March 21.

EMIGRATION.

The Emigration Commissioners chartered, on the 25th February, the Mangerton, of 993 tons, belonging to Mr. G. W. Sweeting, of London, to sail from Plymouth for Moreton Bay, Queensland, at £15 12s. 3d. per statute adult; to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the Commissioners may appoint between the 28th of March and 8th of April.

The agents for the Provincial Government of Otago will despatch the Storm Cloud from Glasgow, on the 1st of May. By this vessel, assisted passages will be granted to a limited number of mechanics, shepherds, farm and domestic servants.

The "Black Ball" packet Cairngorm made the passage from Sydney Heads in seventy-two days to the land, seventy-three days to the Downs, and seventy-four to the docks, bringing the first clip of the new wool from New South Wales. This quick passage was duly seconded by the efforts of the London Dock Company, who landed ready for merchants her entire cargo of wool, consisting of 2132½ bales, in thirty-three working hours. She returns to Sydney as the monthly packet for the 10th of April; and, from the quick passage she has made home and the despatch given her, she will no doubt astonish the colonists by her early reappearance in Australian waters. Since her arrival, the following pleasing testimonial from passengers has been handed to Captain Cairncross, thus testifying to the goodness of the ship and her commander:—"We, the undersigned, passengers of the Cairngorm, beg to return our best thanks to Captain Cairncross for his kind and courteous conduct, and for his able and skilful management of his vessel during the unprecedently short voyage of seventy-two days from Australia. Signed—John Williams, Hill Fuller, Mrs. Webster, J. Saunders, D. Roffe, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. J. Parker, and Mr. Webster.

Some anxiety exists regarding the ship Summer Cloud, outward bound from London to Australia, having been out from the Cape seventy-five days. She has been done at 20 guineas premium at Lloyd's. The Summer Cloud, it will be remembered, took off the crew and emigrants from the Liverpool ship Conway, supposed to be in a sinking state, and landed them at the Western Islands.

Emigration from the Port of Liverpool.—The returns of the emigration from the port of Liverpool during the month of February have been made up by the Government Emigration Commissioners at that port. From these returns we see that in that month the number of ships "under the Act," which sailed to the United States was twelve, having on board 1736 steerage and fifty-seven cabin passengers; to Victoria there were three ships, with 781 steerage and 105 cabin passengers, making a total of fifteen ships, having on board 2517 steerage and 162 cabin passengers. Of this number, we may state that one ship—the screw steamer Great Britain—carried out to Melbourne no less than 492 passengers, of which eighty-six were cabin. In addition to this number the Great Britain had on board a crew of 137 men. The number of short ships—ships not under the act—which left the Mersey during the same month was 27, 17 of which went to the United States, with 797 passengers; 1 to Victoria, with 34 passengers; 1 to New South Wales, with 4 passengers; 3 to South America; 4 to Africa, with 35 passengers; and 1 to the West Indies, with 75 passengers. From these figures we gather that the total number of passengers which left Liverpool during the past month was 3588, which when compared with the same month of last year, shows an increase of 272; and an increase of the returns of January of the present year of 2352. The general tone of the emigration trade from the port is not so brisk as in former years and this is attributable in some respects to the present unsettled state of politics in America, and also to the rather unsatisfactory intelligence from Australia, which states that the recent depression of trade had caused much depression in the labour market.

The Australian Ship Prince Consort.—An inquiry has been ordered by the Board of Trade, at the request of the passengers and owners of the ship Prince Consort, Captain Macbeth, which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 22nd of November last. On the 25th of that month she encountered a severe gale, in which she was dismasted, and had to put back and went into Southampton, where her cargo was taken out and she was repaired. The cargo was again put in, and she sailed from Southampton on the 15th January. On the 21st she encountered another storm, in which she rolled and lurched and became quite unmanageable. Being again disabled, she was put into Queenstown. The complaint of the passengers was that the ship, having 600 tons of iron as cargo, which was improperly stowed, was consequently unsafe as a passenger ship. The inquiry was commenced on the 28th February before Captain Scott, and continued throughout the following day. The questions chiefly turned on whether the iron was too much, and whether it was properly stowed. As to whether the quantity was truly or untruly represented, there appears to be great uncertainty as to who gave the return of the cargo to the Government emigration officer. The stowage was also a matter in dispute; but, as the cargo had been taken out and replaced in Southampton, it was difficult to determine how far the parties in Liverpool could be held responsible for or cognisant of how that was done in the second instance. At the close of the second day's proceedings Captain Scott said he would intimate to the parties when their attendance would be required again.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—May 11.

Apparel, 2 packages ...	£27	Japan ware, 80 cases ...	£1650
Apples, 12 cases ...	12	Plate, 2 cases ...	150
Bones, 10 tons ...	40	Provisions, 30 packages ...	80
Coffee, 12 packages ...	120	Press, 1 ...	25
Effects, 4 packages ...	28	Timber, 48,000 feet ...	456
Ginger wine, 9 cases ...	20	Tea, 232 packages ...	320
Ironwork, 23 packages ...	48	Wine, 247 cases ...	495

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8·30 A.M. SATURDAY, 11TH MAY.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·426	54·	...	...	69·	44·	...	E.	1·	5·
Goulburn	28·026	55·0	40·0	39·5	64·0	33.8	...	...	1·	2·)
Bathurst	27.94	56.	47·	...	...	37·	...	S.W.	1·	2.

Weather.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, fine; Bathurst, foggy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 11.	9·30 a.m.	West.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
May 12.	9·30 a.m.	West.	Light, and rain.
	Noon.	N.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. May		Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
13	Monday	6 53	5 7	10 20	10 46

Moon.—First Quarter, 18th instant, 2h. 8m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

Mr Cowper, in his final address to the Assembly, denounced the opponents of his measures as "intriguing politicians." Our readers may compare this description with the names of those who divided against the Government upon some of the disputed clauses of the Land Bill. Several of these were appointed by Mr. Cowper, or his colleagues. Any one who is at all acquainted with their calling and position in life must be aware that out of the large majority only one or two could possibly receive, at the hands of Government, any patronage or favour, or derive any pecuniary advantage from office. It would be easy to retort this accusation. It would be easy to show that politics are the craft of Mr. Cowper—the source of his subsistence. *It is* perfectly well-known that several of the Cabinet are in a similar position.

It has been alleged by the friends of Mr. Cowper that his office is a necessity. This has been made the excuse of that unscrupulous surrender of his own avowed opinions with which he has met the radical party. It moves the indignation of every just man to see with what impudence accusations are uttered by a person of all least entitled to make them. Mr. Cowper has sacrificed everything that is true and sacred to the gratification of his ambition—to satisfy his need of office or to indulge in the luxury of spite. There is the Nemesis behind him which always attends upon success achieved by unnatural coalitions, and insincere partisanship. He will, indeed, find no conservative power to arrest his progress. The great task he will have to perform will be always to rush ahead of that revolution which widens and deepens its force and volume as it goes. Now, months will count as years. The next card is Dr. Lang's.

There will be no excuse for Mr. Cowper, if, to enjoy the certainty of six months' recess, he postpone the legislation which he professes to espouse. In the Lower House there is a majority prepared to follow him while he gives effect to those radical theories which they have declared to be the aspiration of the people. That veteran patriot, Mr. Moriarty, who threatened the Ministry with vengeance if they indulged any conservative predilections, may rest perfectly satisfied. The men who accept places in the Upper House under the existing Ministry will vote without discussion, and without division. We hope it will be so. Whatever mischief its measures may contain is now inevitable, and the sooner what is inevitable becomes law, the better for the country. A theory continually held in suspense can yield no practical advantage. While it subverts all existing interests by stamping upon them a character of uncertainty, itself escapes the test of experience. The moment these experiments are tried, their practical worthlessness will reveal itself.

There are two points on which, perhaps, the differences between the two Houses of Legislature have hinged—the first the system of indefinitely deferred payments; the second the laws impeding the squatter. In Victoria, the effect of laws hostile to the pastoral interest is already revealing itself in its rapid extinction. In New Zealand, at the present moment, where a system of payments indefinitely deferred has been adopted, the land is sold with a perfect understanding that the price will never be recovered. No deeds are required, because the right to occupy and hold is as marketable as a formal alienation with all the stamps and parchment by which it could be solemnised. It is found that the Crown cannot enter and take possession of the land so alienated. It is assumed that no Government would attempt to distrain upon a large class of debtors. In Victoria an extension of lease is proposed under radical auspices, to arrest the exodus of the squatters, to whose enterprise new country is hourly unfolding. The stoppage of immigration by Government is forming a colony of men, and the discouragement to squatting is leaving flocks of wethers—a stroke of policy worthy a heaven-born Minister. Thus the principles of our Land Bills, tried by the experience of neighbouring colonies, are already exploded, and we have not the slightest misgiving but that after the experience of a very short time the suicidal policy which has been so loudly demanded will be from sheer necessity abandoned. We have done more to give prominence to the Northern colonies than they could have accomplished for themselves by the utmost effort.

The Government, by its own measures, prevented the passing of the Land Bills. Though we imagine there were some whose views were too strong to have yielded, a majority of the Council would have finally consented to all the demands of the Assembly. One clause, admitted by the Council, gave three years' credit. What could have been easier in the next session of Parliament than for the Ministers, had they thought it desirable, to extend that credit to 330 years? Is it not natural to assume that they were not anxious for the passing of the bill—that it is a source of too much advantage to be easily resigned? So long as the land question continues open all others are postponed. So long as this question remains unsettled, the Government has almost a *carte blanche* to do anything, however corrupt, irregular, or oppressive. It is well known that a majority of the Lower Chamber were dissatisfied with some proceedings of the Government, and it was highly probable that a vote of censure would have met them upon certain questions which they have been enabled by the continuance of this agitation to shelve. We are most anxious on account of the interests of the country that the Land Bills should pass, and this feeling is rather increased by the fact that these measures are to the Ministers their food—their raiment—their political position—their indemnity for all kinds of malversation, and their sure tenure of power, so long as the agitation shall last.

Sir W. Burton was appointed President of the Council under the Administration of Mr. Cowper. We need not, therefore, inquire into his antecedents, nor defend him from the accusations of his calumniator. Every observer must have seen—that Sir W. Burton was strongly inclined to conciliation, and that his leanings, so far as were compatible with the dignity of his position, were commonly in favour of the Government. His last act he felt due to his own character as President of the Council, and to the principle upon which that Council exists. We do not suppose that a gentleman of Sir W. Burton's rank and habits could read without some feeling of indignation the attack upon his honour by the Colonial Secretary. That class of colonists who attach any weight to character are not likely to receive the accusation from whatever quarter it may proceed, and least of all from that which it comes. When Mr. Cowper charges men with misrepresentation, the listener is immediately reminded of the reputation of the accuser.

Of course, no one expected that a public meeting would be able to discuss, much less to decide, upon the details of internal communication. These properly belong to Government, supposing it to monopolise this branch of enterprise, or to private companies, supposing, as in most countries, they are permitted to undertake the construction and management of railways. In the last case the question would be simply this, will it pay? Having resolved that roads must be formed of a character superior to common highway, a private company would acquaint itself with the probable traffic. It would economise the outlay by every sort of cheap contrivance, and it would look to present profits rather than to those general advantages which might result to the public at large. The meeting, however, did resolve by a vote approaching as near to unanimity as can be expected in any such assembly on any question—that railroads upon the present plan, are too costly for our circumstances as a people, and that the perfection at which they aim is not indispensable to meet present wants. If the road now made does not even maintain the working expenses and repairs, it is not to be supposed that an extension, at the cost of millions more, will be much more successful. It is very true that the traffic of the colony would be greatly increased were there a better method of communication. That enterprise would gather upon the roadside wealth that must now remain useless. It may, however, be impossible to anticipate, by a present outlay, these contingent advantages, and we may have no alternative but to depend upon the present miserable roads or submit to some cheaper construction, in which we may have certainty at a moderate cost without the speed which takes such hold upon the imagination. There is a strong tendency in Government to support the expensive railroad as a national achievement. No one can blame an engineer or contractor for preferring a work which shall be extensive, costly, and magnificent. Without yielding more sordid motives, every enthusiast in his profession must lean to plans which will set it off to the greatest advantage. He will naturally prefer the beautiful and imposing to the useful and inexpensive. He would rather build a palace of marble than a city of clay, yet the marble palace, however glorious to the architect, may be the residence only of a prince, while the earthern city may be the home of a people. It is not, therefore any reproach to professional men when they incline to those plans which are the most desirable in themselves. All that we could have to complain of would be their refusal to limit their ambition to the resources of the country.

There is great reason to complain that during nearly seven years the subject of cheap railroads has been submitted by authority to the colony without any opinion being sought from the Legislature. Surely it would not have been unreasonable to test the cost and adaptation of cheaper plans. It is said that tramways are unsuited to this climate, but what was there to hinder their construction on a limited scale which might have put the question to the test. We are quite aware that it is difficult to deal with theoretical plans, and the number of schemes offered to the public imposes upon authority the responsibility of selection. We have, however, a right to know whether the responsibility is positively declined, especially as the Government pledged itself long ago to lay its own plan before the country for approval.

The question becomes very serious, whether the degree of interference on the part of the Government with railroads which now prevails is not mischievous and obstructive. Of course, we cannot dispense with its assistance, or with its oversight, altogether. There are many circumstances in a new country which excuse, perhaps justify, far greater interference than is common in Europe. The Crown being the chief landholder, and therefore having a very large interest in the pecuniary profit of the construction, could not wholly impose the charge upon private enterprise, or refuse, in various ways, to contribute to its assistance.

In England there is no Government interference. In France the Government does actively promote railway enterprise, by subsidies and exclusive rights. In America large endowments of land have been given in furtherance of railway enterprise. It is obvious that in this country the Government must do something far more extensive than is necessary in England or on the Continent. Perhaps the practice of America may be as safely suggestive of our course as any we could pursue in the light of foreign example. It is a great pity that private exertion should be entirely superseded. We can see no plan by which we can escape the political necessity for constructing unprofitable lines, but by throwing the responsibility of success upon those who demand them. Instead of drumming up parliamentary support to obtain a line at Colonial cost, its advocates would have to go to capitalists with their plans and specifications and statistics. Instead of being obliged to postpone indefinitely desirable undertakings, because encumbered with other ruinous schemes, the capitalist would appply the commercial test. The Government might, in that case, safely offer to any part of the country similar guarantees or endowments, because none would really accept them unless with prospects which would justify their adventure. We have now reached a point in our history when it is really necessary to adopt a distinct and conclusive policy. It is impossible for the Government to discharge its political duties honestly and fairly, if perverted with the means of bribery and corruption. The more absolute the popular will, and the more feeble the protection of property, the less safely can we confide the complicated interests which are involved in railway construction and management. We are liable every moment in the management of public works to favouritism in contracts, to unfaithfulness in their execution, to the choice and retention of unsuitable officials, and to that multiplication of their number which may suit the convenience of politics, rather than the interest of the public. To compensate for these obvious evils, we ought to have very distinct evidence that Government monopoly is the more excellent way.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Friday, 8 p.m.

The Committee of Election Qualifications resolved, owing to the very peculiar circumstances of the case, to abstain from finally deciding in favour of Mr. Ireland's claim, but expressed their disapprobation of Mr. Rutledge's conduct.

In the Assembly, Mr. Loder stated that the Government proposed giving the sum of £250 to the Bremen barque Diana for rescuing the crew of the Augusta, and a gold chronometer to Captain Hussing; also, to pay the extra insurance on the ship, in consequence of the deviation from her course.

Saturday, 8 p m.

The banquet to General Pratt was a great success. The General was received with much favour. Market dull. Prices unchanged.

QUEENSCLIFFE.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

Arrivals.

May 11.—Sobim, Northern Light, Anne and Mary, Heather Bell, Overmann, and Notion, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The Ministers called their supporters together this morning, and have since tendered their resignation to his Excellency.

The produce market remains the same as yesterday's prices.

We have had fine rains.

The Aldinga (s.), sailed at 5 o'clock for Melbourne.

The barque Mary E. Hay has arrived from London.

Erratum.—In the report of Mr. Cowper's speech, previous to the adjournment on Friday evening, a typographical error occurs in the following sentence:—"No little petty knot of intriguing *publicans* shall prevent the people of this colony from having their voices respected." The word "politicians" was unfortunately misprinted "publicans."

Meetings This Evening.—The first annual meeting of the Sussex-street Ragged and Industrial School, at seven p.m., in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, his Excellency Sir John Young, K.C.B., in the chair.—A farewell public Missionary meeting, in St. George's Free Church, Castlereagh-street (Rev. Dr. Mackay's), to bid farewell to the missionaries who leave on Wednesday morning for the South Sea Islands, by the John Williams. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.—Public meeting at Balmain, in the Municipal Chambers, at 7·30 p.m., to petition the Government with reference to a Court of Petty Sessions, for the public convenience, being held in Balmain.

The chief cashier of the branch Bank of England at Portsmouth, a Mr. Theakston, has been missing from that establishment since March 22, and with him £1000 in gold. So far the discovery of the bank's loss extends at present, but, as Theakston had been in the establishment during the time it had been in existence at Portsmouth (twenty-five years), and at the time of absconding was in receipt of a salary of £400 per annum, it is feared that other discoveries will yet be made. Theakston left a note, addressed to a gentleman employed in the bank, in which he stated that he had money sufficient to carry him to London, and that he intended to destroy himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE JEDDO.

The fine steamship Jeddo, Captain Soames, anchored off the Cove last night at half-past eleven, having made the run from Melbourne heads in fifty-three hours, and arrived from Galle two days under the contract time. The Jeddo has brought Sir John Young's commission, which was taken up to Government House last night by the Admiralty agent, Captain Reed. We are indebted to the Purser and Captain Reed for our correspondent's letter, and our files of English and Indian papers.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Saturday, 2nd March, 1861.

A banquet was held of old colonists and friends connected with South Australia on the 27th ultimo, on the occasion of the presentation of a piece of plate to the inventor of the reaping machine which bears his name to, in testimony of his services to the colony.

Nothing has occurred in the House of special Australian, or general public interest.

In the Commons, Mr. Monckton Milnes has obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Mr. Case has moved a series of resolutions on the subject of the slave trade, to the effect that the true remedy for its suppression is not so much in preventing the supply as checking the demand, and therefore the Government should encourage the introduction of free immigrants into the West Indies. In reply, Lords Palmerston and Russell contended that the slave trade was kept up by the enormous profits realised for slaves at Cuba, by the "shameful" manner in which Spain evades her engagements; and, also, by the refusal of the United States to allow the search of vessels carrying the American flag, under which the slave traffic is carried on.

The Church rates will at last assuredly be abolished. The bill has passed the second reading.

Lord John Russell has announced that the Paris Conference on the affairs of Syria have decided that the occupation by the French troops shall be further prolonged to the 1st May next.

The Sardinian Senate has adopted, by a majority of 129 to 2, the project of law conferring the title of "King of Italy" on Victor Emmanuel and his descendants.

The Sardinian, or rather the now Italian, Government is about organising an army of 300,000 men.

The new Government of Naples has decreed the annulment of the concordats with Rome. All persons of whatever creed, are declared equal in law, and ecclesiastics have for the future no special exemption. All monastic orders are done away with of both sexes. The present inhabitants of the monasteries are to have a pension, to be increased if they live out of the cloister, and no more novices are to be admitted.

The suppression of the convents caused some disturbances—several being attacked by rioters, but the movement was suppressed by soldiers.

The inauguration of the Italian Parliament has been celebrated in several towns in Venetia; and at Rome preparations are secretly being made to welcome the arrival of Victor Emmanuel, for the simple reason that every one feels the temporal power of the Pope is tottering and must speedily fall. France cannot much longer keep its army at Rome, and the soldiers withdrawn, down falls the sovereignty of the Pope, when, of course, on would march "the King of Italy."

The Foreign Minister of the ex-King Francis II. has issued a circular to the various courts, ascribing the fall of Gaeta to the systematic hostility of England, the resolution of the Emperor of the French to maintain the principle of non-intervention, and the inaction of other powers.

The fortress of Messina has been summoned to surrender by Admiral Persino, but General Fergola intends to resist. The heights commanding the citadel are in possession of the Sardinian troops.

The intended emancipation of the Russian serfs has given rise to great commotions, and the sittings of the Council of the Empire have been very stormy. The "nobles" oppose the emancipation, and the Government has taken "military" precautions.

Russia consents to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria by the forces of France.

There has been a serious disturbance at Warsaw. Particulars are wanted.

The Princes of India propose to present her Majesty with a throne of solid gold.

The Parliamentary debates in France are necessarily a great attraction. The addresses in reply to the Emperor's speech have been read. Both applaud the Government for its efforts in Italy, &c., and express hope of peace being preserved.

The Bishop of Orleans has published an answer to the pamphlet of M. Gueronnaere, and denounces it on account of its hostility to the Pope. This has been followed by the publication of a *mandement* from the Bishop of Poictiers, to be read in all the churches of his diocese, in which he likens the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, and denounces his policy as a "mystery of iniquity."

Without doubt, the greatest proof that can be given of the march of progress at the present day is the simple fact that the *Emperor of Austria has granted a Constitution*. There are to be Legislative Assemblies—an Upper and a Lower House—the former composed of hereditary members and of other persons nominated for life. The latter will consist of 343 members elected by provincial diets. The Reichsrath will have the right of legislation and the initiative; its sittings, moreover, will be public; bills are to become law when passed by both Houses and sanctioned by the Emperor; it will fix taxation; and in fact, it will be almost identical in its primary functions with the laws of the Legislature of England. Hungary, Crotia, Sclavonia, and Transylvania are to have restored the Constitutions within the limit of the decree of last October.

The news from, or relating to, Hungary may be summed up as to one fact. General Klapka, in the Congress of Democrats assembled at Turin, has spoken against an outbreak in Hungary at present, on the ground that the country is not prepared for such a movement.

The American advices show that the late bluster is likely to end without collision. Mr. Lincoln, the new President, in his progress towards the Capitol, is everywhere received with enthusiasm—and in his speeches evinces diplomatic tact. The Washington Peace Conference has come to a decision by framing a plan of pacification, compounded of the Crittenden, Guthrie, and Border States plans. The Southern Confederacy has been established in a formal manner by the title of the "Confederated States of America." The Congress has constituted a provisional government, made arrangements for raising a loan of fourteen million dollars, and has elected Mr. Jefferson Davis president, who was to be inaugurated 18th ultimo, after which he would send a commissioner to Washington to treat for the surrender of the forts.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the Federal States has asked for a loan of eight millions of dollars to meet pressing claims.

Anderson, the fugitive slave, has been released from custody by the Canadian Courts, on technical grounds.

The Convocation of Bishops has decided that in baptism the parents shall, in future, be allowed to stand as two of the sponsors, and a friend to act as a third.

Certain members of the Oxford doctrine have published "Essays and Reviews"—which have caused a great sensation—which deny the authenticity of the inspiration of the Bible.

The Great Eastern will make another voyage to America in April next.

London, Saturday, March 9.

Her Majesty has this week signed Sir John Young's appointment as the new Governor of New South Wales. His antecedents are good.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to enquire into the present system of transportation and its effect upon colonization, and to report whether any improvement can be made.

An amendment to the address of the French Senate, in favour of the temporal power of the Pope has been negatived by 79 to 61.

The Spanish Ministry have propounced in favour of the temporal power of the Pope.

Count Cavour has urged the settlement of the Roman question.

The Governors of Messina and Civitella del Tronto (Sicily) have refused to surrender to the Sardinians by order, it is believed, of the King Francis II., and, in consequence, hostilities have commenced.

Spain is about to dispatch cruisers to the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.

The King of Denmark proposes a Constitution, to be valid for the whole monarchy—an Upper and Lower Chamber, a distinct position for the army of Holstein, and Holstein to contribute two millions towards the expenses of the State.

The King of Prussia has been invested with the English Order of the Garter.

The new Austrian Constitution has not given satisfaction to the Austrians or Hungarians, but has satisfied the Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Styrians.

Austria leaves it entirely to the Western Powers to come to an understanding on the question of the prolongation of the French occupation in Syria.

The emancipation of the serfs of Russia will, it is declared, take place in Lent, after which the Emperor will grant a constitution.

Revolution in Poland.—A revolutionary outbreak took place at Warsaw, on the 25th of February, upon the interference of the Russian soldiers and police. The people desired to celebrate the victory gained by the Poles over the Russians in 1831 by the battle of Grochow. The people were unarmed, and therefore all would have ended quietly but for the interference of the soldiers and police. The troops fired on the people, killed six, and wounded others. The city immediately went into mourning, and a national funeral took place of the unfortunate victims of the soldiers, who were, it appears, women and children, whilst praying on the steps of the cathedral. The whole population turned out, 100,000 men alone being present in deep mourning. On this occasion the troops and police were confined to the barracks. The municipality of Warsaw have since agreed to send an address to the Emperor, soliciting the re-establishment of the Polish Constitution. It has been signed by 60,000 persons.

It is said that the insurrectionary party in Poland is small, who feel that without foreign intervention their cause would be hopeless.

All Polish noblemen and gentlemen holding office in the

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kingdom of Poland have resigned, and all the Poles in the Russian service have followed their example.

Rome still continues in an excited state, ready at any moment to welcome the entry of the Sardinians when the French troops are withdrawn, as soon they will be. Placards are constantly appearing with "Long live Victor Emmanuel."

President Lincoln has made his entry into Washington. In a speech to the Legislature at New Jersey, he said he should do all in his power to promote a peaceful settlement of difficulties, but added it might be necessary to put the foot down firmly.

The inference to be drawn from this is that he will propose fair terms of arrangement, which, if rejected, he is prepared to enforce obedience. This looks bad.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, one of the most belligerent men of all America, the President of the Southern Confederation, in his inaugural address, says that the will of the people has decided that union with the Northern States is neither practical nor desirable; and, if necessary, they must maintain by the arbitrament of the sword the position they have assumed. All this seems to denote the approach of a civil war.

From India there are advices of a severe famine in the North-West Provinces, greater than any ever before known.

The International Exhibition of 1862 is making great progress. The industrial department will be divided into three great sections—of raw materials, machinery, and manufacture.

A gross fraud has been discovered at Portsmouth in the construction of the new lines of defence. A great number of piles have been found to be six feet short of the contract length, and devoid of the "iron shoe."

One of the most remarkable and romantic trials has just closed—it is that of Thelwall v. Yelverton. The facts, in brief, are that the Honorable (qy.) Wm. Charles Yelverton, eldest son of the Earl of Avonmore, and a major in the Royal Artillery, became acquainted with a Miss Longworth, the daughter of a Manchester merchant, a most beautiful woman. He sought to make her his mistress. He contracted a marriage with her in Scotland, and another in Ireland—finally, repudiates both and deserts her, and marries again a widow, believing her to be possessed of great wealth. A verdict is given against the major, which decides that both marriages are valid and good. The remarkable points in the case are the profligacy and dishonour of the major, the purity, beauty, and great accomplishments of the lady, who undergoes one of the closest, severest, and untiring cross-examination of two of the ablest barristers of the day, and is not in the slightest degree shaken in her evidence. The whole body of the people in the United Kingdom have all along been on the side of Mrs. Yelverton, and the declaration of the verdict in her favour led to a most extraordinary scene in the court, and in the city of Dublin the people *en masse* cheered her enthusiastically. All Dublin turned out to know what the verdict would be. Carriages lined all the streets with ladies and others waiting to know the result.

London, Saturday 16th.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent copying of trade marks, &c., has passed through committee.

A bill has been introduced to remove the anomaly under which a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, if performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman in Ireland, is void.

A bill is to be introduced to decide who are and who are not the parties entitled to sue in the Divorce Court of England and in the Court of Sessions in Scotland for a dissolution of marriage, with a view to extend the English law to Ireland. Anglo Indians are also to be entitled to its benefits.

The bill for the abolition of Church rates is postponed to the 5th June.

The Red Sea Telegraph bill has been passed.

The French Senate has delivered its address in reply to the speech from the throne, and his Majesty opened the Senate; that his policy would always be firm, loyal, and straightforward The discussion in the address in the other House progresses slowly—in fact every one speaks and each paragraph is the cause of a most lengthened debate, which promises not to be concluded for "a month of Sundays." The speeches are, in some cases, in fact, nearly all, remarkable for their candour and opposition to many of the acts of the Emperor and his Government.

The project of law for the assumption of the title of the Kingdom of Italy by Victor Emmanuel has been unanimously adopted by the Turin Chamber of Deputies.

Messina capitulated on Wednesday evening, after four days' hard firing; but Avetilla del Tronto hangs out firmly.

Warsaw is now quiet. The Emperor has granted all the demands of the Polish citizens. A separate Council of State has been granted to Poland. All official acts are to be executed in the name of the Emperor, as King of Poland. The municipalities are to be elected by the citizens, and reforms in all branches of the public administration are to be carried out.

Switzerland has opened negotiations with France for a treaty of commerce.

Generals Turr and Klapka have addressed a letter to the Hungarians, exhorting them not to compromise the deliverance of Hungary by a premature movement.

A deputation from Venetia has waited upon the Emperor of Austria, in reference to reforms, and was most graciously received.

The Queen of Spain has offered His Holiness the Pope her Royal Palace at Madrid.

The accounts from America are very bad; all hope of an adjustment being all but given up. The Peace Conference had come to a decision, and adopted a plan of adjustment, but which, it is not expected, will be accepted by either side.

President Davis, of the Southern Confederation, was making every preparation for a war.

The Amended Tariff Bill had passed both Houses. Its great feature is its protective character.

The Essays and Reviews, by the seven members of the Oxford University, have been the subject of debate in both Houses of Convocation; but the Archbishop of Canterbury thinks that the best reply will be in the individual sermons and lectures of the clergy.

The designs of the Great Exhibition building are completed. It will be 1200 feet long and 700 feet wide, average height 100 feet, nearly 60 of which brickwork. The centre will have a dome of glass and iron of 250 feet in height with a base of 160 feet diameter. The nave will be 1200 feet long, 85 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The transepts at each end will be 700 feet long by 85 feet broad. The guarantee fund now amounts to £250,000. The time of the Exhibition will be from the 1st May to the 15th October

The Yelverton case will be carried into the Court of Session in Scotland, and to the House of Lords.

London, Saturday, March 23.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, mother of her Majesty the Queen, died at Frogmore last Saturday, from cancer. The Queen, her daughter, and the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice were present. Her Royal Highness was in her 76th year. She was a most estimable lady.

There is some chance of hostilities between Prussia and Denmark being avoided, as the King of Denmark, at the recommendation of England, France, and Russia, has consented to refer the whole budget to the deliberate vote of the Estates of Holstein. This agreeable information was communicated to the Parliament by Lord Woodhouse last Monday.

The French occupation of Syria has been definitely prolonged to the 5th June next.

A project of law has been introduced into the Turin Chambers proposing that all public acts shall in future commence with "Victor Emmanuel II.," by the Grace of God and the will of the nation King of Italy.

The Sardinian Official *Gazette* has assumed the title of *Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy.*

Count Cavour has formed a new Ministry, according to the "new elements" of the kingdom.

After four days' bombardment, Civitella del Tronto has surrendered to the Sardinians, and so ends all fighting in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The French Corps Legislatif is still occupied with the discussion on the address.

A conference has been held at Vienna, between the Emperor and the Hungarian nobles, at which his Majesty declared that he would respect Hungarian rights to the fullest extent, but will never tolerate any infringement of the rights of the Crown.

It is settled that the Emperor will be crowned King of Hungary in the Garrison Church of Buda.

There have been some popular demonstrations in several Venetian towns, in honour of the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Porte has completed commercial treaties for twenty-eight years with France and England, by which the Turkish import duties are increased from 5 to 8, and the export duties reduced from 12 to 8 per cent., with an annual reduction on the latter of 1 until the rate is down to 1 per cent. This will give an impulse to Turkish industry, and the national resources.

Bosnia is in a state of revolution, supported by the Montenegrins. Several Turkish villages have been pillaged and burnt.

The emancipation of the Russian serfs was ordered to take place on the 3rd instant, but there is a delay in the execution of the Imperial manifesto. The programme is thus:—

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a letter to Prince Gortschakoff on the late disturbance at Warsaw, in reply to the petition of the people, which is so indifferent to the request made, that a very painful feeling has been produced. The Prince has been obliged to issue a proclamation warning the people in a most serious manner against any demonstration.

The American advices are anything but satisfactory, and a civil war looks inevitable; both sides, seemingly, courting the catastrophe. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederation, says that the secession is accomplished, and that it will be supported, if necessary, by the sword. He is levying an army of 50,000 men, and making every preparation for war.

President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, of the 4th instant, declares that no cause for secession exists; that the Union is unbroken, and he will not recognise any secession; that he will respect the rights of the Southern States, but he will "hold, occupy, and possess" the property and places belonging to the Federal Government; he will collect the revenue and run the mails, no matter what opposition he may meet with. This is considered all but a declaration of war. The Federal Government has recalled the troops from Mexico and Texas, and has ordered the U. S. ships of war in the Mediterranean and Pacific, to return to the Northern ports.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Kent will take place on Monday next.

The news from India is most distressing, the famine in the N. W. Provinces being frightful; but I regret to say that there is no effort made here to open subscriptions for relief.

H. R. H. the Crown Princess of Prussia (late the Princess Royal) arrived on Monday at Dover, and proceeded to Windsor to join the Royal family.

Court mourning has been ordered from the 21st instant for six weeks.

The Bank of England rate of discount was lowered on Thursday, from 8 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of France further reduced its rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The money market is improving generally, and a further reduction is looked for.

The building trade are agitating for a reduction of the hours of labour, and refuse an increase of wages.

An iron-cased mail-clad steamer, to be called the Achilles, has been ordered to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard, of 1250 horse-power, pierced for forty Armstrong guns; and several screw frigates, &c., two of which are to be of 4250 and 4300 horse-power each.

The Bank of Australasia has declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent. or 24s. per share, and a bonus at the rate of four per cent. per annum or 16s. per share.

Mr. W. Guerrier, of the London Metropolitan Live Cattle Market, who has great experience in the cattle trade has, at my suggestion, made arrangement to supply the colonists of New South Wales with first-rate stock for breeding purposes. He will advertise in the *Herald* on the subject.

London, Tuesday, March 26th.

The Legislative Corps have at length concluded the discussion on the Address which was delivered to the Emperor on Saturday afternoon. It applauds his Majesty and his Government.

The Emperor's reply was brief, but to the propose.

The Porte has consented to the prolongation of the French occupation in Syria.

Prussia and Austria have addressed letters to the Porte, urging the necessity of reforms.

The latest American news comes down to the 13th instant. No hostile movement had been made by either side, and there is some hope that an amicable adjustment of differences may yet take place. The Southern Confederation threaten to issue hundreds of letters of marque for privateering in the result of an attack.

Count Cavour has reformed his Cabinet, and the policy of the Cabinet remains as before. In reply to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday evening, Count Cavour said:—"We have a right to have Rome as the capital of Italy. But we must go to Rome with the consent of France."

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

(From the Home News, March 26.)

We have to announce the death of the Duchess of Kent. The mournful event occurred shortly before ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 16th.

During the week her Royal Highness had been in a weak state of health, her disease (cancer) having made great and fatal progress. On Tuesday, March 12th, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts, the Queen and Prince Consort made a visit to Frogmore, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice visited her illustrious grandmother on Thursday, March 14th. At six o'clock on Friday evening, to the consternation of her Majesty and royal circle, a telegram was received at Buckingham Palace from Dr. Brown, the Duchess of Kent's medical attendant, announcing that a decided change for the worse had happened. In consequence of the receipt of that message, the royal dinner circle was countermanded, and at seven o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, proceeded by special train to Windsor, and immediately visited her Royal Highness at Frogmore. The Duchess passed an unfavourable night, and at the hour above specified, death, which was tranquil in its approach, ensued.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were present at the dissolution. The mournful intelligence was received at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past ten, when the Princess Helena and other members of the royal family left town for Windsor. The death at once was telegraphed to the Prince of Wales at Cambridge; and the sad intelligence was also transmitted by telegraph to the King of the Belgians, at Brussels, likewise to the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha.

The late Victoria Mary Louisa, Duchess of Kent and Strathern in Great Britain, Countess of Dublin in Ireland, was fourth daughter of his Serene Highness Francis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Saalfeld. Her royal highness was born on the 17th August, 1786, consequently was in her 75th year. She married first, December 21, 1803, his Serene Highness Prince Enrich Charles of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814, by whom her royal highness had issue Charles Frederick William, late reigning Prince of Leiningen, K.G., and Princess Anne, married to Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg. Her royal highness married secondly, at Coburg, 29th May, 1818, and at Kew, 11th July, 1818, his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., who died 23rd January, 1820, by whom her royal highness had issue—an only child—our gracious Queen. The courts of Berlin, Brussels, and Portugal, are placed in mourning by this melancholy event.

On the forenoon of Saturday, March 16, Sir George Lewis, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, officially announced the demise of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the Lord Mayor, who immediately forwarded a copy of the communication to Dr. Milman, the Dean of St. Paul's, and in a few minutes afterwards the great bell of the cathedral, which is never tolled except on the decease of a member of the Royal family, was booming the sad intelligence over the metropolis far and near. Following an ancient usage on such occasions, the Lord Mayor also caused a copy of the letter to be posted in front of the Mansion House, where, during the remainder of the day, thousands of people paused to read it.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (the Princess Frederick William of Prussia) arrived on March 18th from Berlin, on a visit of condolence to her illustrious parents at Windsor.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, left their residence at St. James's Palace on March 17, to pay a visit of condolence to the Queen and Prince Consort at Windsor.

THE FUNERAL.

Yesterday, the funeral of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The only strangers present were the representatives of the press and some members of the deceased princess's household. The service and the whole scene were deeply impressive. The time occupied was not more than half-an-hour. The body was removed in the morning from Frogmore to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where it was received by the Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and there remained under the charge of the officers appointed by the Lord Chamberlain until the hour fixed for the funeral service. At half-past ten o'clock, those who had the honour to receive the Queen's commands to attend the ceremony, but who did not take part in the procession, were admitted to St. George's Chapel. At eleven o'clock the royal family and other royal personages assembled in the Chapter-room of St. George's Chapel, from which they were conducted to their places in the procession by the Lord Chamberlain. The Dean and Canons of Windsor, attended by the choir, received the body at the ante-chapel, and then joined the procession. The remainder of those appointed to take part in the procession having assembled in Wolsey's Chapel, formed in the following order in the nave of St. George's Chapel:—The members of the late duchess's household, and various members of the royal household; together with the representatives of absent royal personages. Baron de Loewenfels represented the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the King of Hanover was represented by one of his aides-de-camp. Then followed the choir and clergy of Windsor; the coronet of her late royal highness, borne by Lord James Murray, equerry to her late royal highness; the Controller in the Lord Chamberlain's department; the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice Chamberlain. Next came the body, and the following ladies acted as supporters of the pall:—The Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Susan Leslie Melville, Lady Katherine Vernon Harcourt, Lady Gardiner, and the Dowager Lady Couper. The body was immediately followed by the Garter King of Arms; and then came the chief mourner (the Prince Consort), supported by the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Leiningen and attended by Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness. The procession closed in the following order:—Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke d'Alençon, Duke Philip of Wurtemburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Upon arrival within the choir, the coronet and cushion were placed upon the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head of the corpse, and the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Leiningen sat on each side of his royal highness. The ladies who supported the pall occupied stools on either side of the coffin. The Lord Chamberlain stood at the foot of the coffin. The other royal personages in the procession were conducted to stalls in the chapel. The attendants on their royal highnesses were also seated. The rest of the procession, having previously advanced towards the centre of the choir, remained there during the ceremony, in the same order in which they entered the chapel. "The Dead March in Saul" was played while the procession moved up the chapel. The first part of the service and the anthem having been performed, the corpse was lowered into the entrance to the royal vault, and the dean concluded the burial service, upon which Garter King of Arms proclaimed the style of her late Royal Highness. After which, the royal family and other royal personages were conducted out of the chapel, and the others composing the procession retired. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards mounted during the ceremony at the entrance to St. George's Chapel.

Every shop in Windsor was closed.

In the metropolis, the shops, at the time announced for the funeral, were very generally partially closed. The great bell of St. Paul's tolled forth its solemn note, and the usual public signals of mourning were visible. At Woolwich, thirty minute guns were fired per hour, commencing from the Royal Artillery gun-park battery, at 4·16 p.m., followed by the guns of the flag-ship Fisgard, stationed off the dockyard, and the Royal Artillery alternately, until sixteen minutes past 6, when the royal standard hitherto floating half-mast high in the garrison and over the Government offices since the announcement of her royal highness's death was hauled down. The battery guns were manned by the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, and the Fisgard's guns by the seamen gunners of the ship. The Government regulations for the guidance of officers of the army, the fleet, and the Royal Marines with reference to the general mourning had been posted throughout the establishments at Woolwich, and were minutely carried out, not only by officers in uniform, but universally also in the civil departments of the State.

Minute-guns were also fired from the ships of war at Portsmouth, and the various forts surrounding the arsenal, extending from Cumberland-fort, at the mouth of Langston Harbour, to Fort Victoria, near the Needles, at the west end of the Isle of Wight. The time occupied in the firing was from noon until six p.m.

At Plymouth, minute guns were fired, commencing at the citadel to the east, and continuing on the line of forts to Mount Wise and Mount Edgecumbe, on the west, after which the firing was taken up by all the ships of war in commission in the port.

The remains of the late duchess, now temporarily buried in the royal vault of the Chapel Royal of St. George at Windsor Castle, will afterwards be removed to a mausoleum in the grounds at Frogmore, whither also those of the late Duke of Kent will be carried.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.

(Concluded from the Home News, 26th March.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

[In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 26th ultimo, we gave the proceedings in this extraordinary case, from the 22nd to the 25th of February. We now publish the remainder of the trial, till its conclusion.]

The examination of Mrs. Yelverton, which commenced on the 22nd of February, was not concluded till the 25th.

The following is a report of the very curious evidence of the Rev. Bernard Mooney, the priest by whom the ceremony of the marriage now disputed was performed:—

Witness: Before I say anything, I wish to state—

Mr. Whiteside: I object to this gentleman saying anything but in answer to my questions.

The Chief Justice: You must answer the questions put to you, and make no speeches, sir.

By Mr. Whiteside: I am a parish priest at Kilowen, near Rostrevor. My bishop is the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy. (Letter from witness to Mrs. Yelverton produced.) I know Major and Mrs. Yelverton. The last time I saw him was some time in August, 1858. The first time I saw him was when he called on me with Mrs. Yelverton at the chapel of Kilowen, and the next time was in June, 1858; and the last time in August, 1858. On the second occasion there was an attorney with him. A Mr. Denvir called on me next day. I saw that gentleman's brother, an attorney, with Major Yelverton. I never signed a paper for the defendant. I saw the defendant at the railway and at the hotel. Mr. Denvir, the attorney, was there. I signed nothing there or anywhere else. I first saw Mrs. Yelverton in August, 1857. I went with her to the bishop. We saw the bishop, and only once. After, we saw him, I saw her and a gentleman with her, Major Yelverton, at my church. That was on the Feast of the Assumption. It was on Saturday. There was low and not high mass that day. They came together. I was inside the altar rails. They knelt down.

Mr. Whiteside: Did you ask him would he take her to be his wife, and her if she would take him as her husband, and did they agree to it? Witness: Yes. I have no knowledge of a piece of money being produced, but I saw him turning the ring round her finger. I pronounced no benediction, but I gave an exhortation both before and after. I had spoken to her on two previous occasions, and on that occasion I ascertained that she was a Roman Catholic. I won't answer if she went to confession.

The Chief Justice: You are not asked to say what she stated in confession.

Witness: I won't give any evidence at all about confession.

By Mr. Whiteside: I asked him what was his religion. He replied, "I am not much of anything." I then asked him what he meant by that—was he a Roman Catholic? He said, "I am not." She then said, "Don't mind that; he is not confirmed yet." "Then," said I, "What are you?" He said, "I am a Protestant Catholic." I am sure those words were spoken by him and her. After that they knelt down, and I put the questions of marriage to them, and they agreed to be man and wife. I am sure the word Catholic was used, and also the word "Protestant Catholic." It was "Protestant Catholic" he said. There is no church at Warrenpoint. I got my fee. As I was leaving the altar Mrs. Yelverton gave me two notes. I asked what they were for. She said they were for me. They were £5 notes. She did not say one of them was for the bishop, but both for myself. I did not give one of them to the bishop. (Laughter.) Major Yelverton repeated the marriage words audibly after me, and so did she. I did not marry them, I only renewed their consent. (Sensation.)

Mr. Whiteside: I object to this gentleman stating what a marriage is. That is for your lordship and the jury.

To Mr. Whiteside: I recollect a gentleman calling on me about this marriage. I recollect a Mr. Bellamy calling. I did not say I married them. What I said was, that they appeared before me as man and wife, and renewed their consent. I don't remember I told Mr. Bellamy and Mr. M'Farlane that the persons I married on this occasion were Roman Catholics. I know Mr. Waldron Burrowes. He is a magistrate. I have no recollection of telling him that no trouble could come or arise in the matter, as the persons I married were both Roman Catholics. A prosecution was spoken of. I don't remember saying that no prosecution could be sustained against me, as both the parties I married were Roman Catholics. (Letter produced.) I sent that letter enclosing the certificate to Mrs. Yelverton. I sent it two or three days after I got a letter from her. I sent the letter to Mrs. Yelverton according to her directions. Neither the letter nor certificate was written by me, but they were written by my curate with my authority and consent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster: I last saw Major Yelverton in Edinburgh. An officer of the court in Scotland came to me. He was brought before me to be identified. I can't say that he was in custody. This occurred before the Procurator Fiscal. I was examined then. No one was present but myself, the defendant, the Procurator Fiscal, and—

Mr. Whiteside objected to this evidence, unless it was avowed the questions were asked to test the credit of the witness.

The Chief Justice: If he is examined as to any written evidence he gave before, it must, of course, be produced.

To Mr. Brewster: I saw the lady before I saw Major Yelverton—some days before, but not a week. When I first had a conversation with Mrs. Yelverton she did not produce a paper. She never produced a paper to me. She said that they had contracted a marriage.

Serjeant Sullivan objected to this, as Mrs. Yelverton was not examined on the subject.

The Chief Justice: It cannot be put.

By Mr. Brewster: She told me Major Yelverton was a Protestant. I had not the usual marriage dress on, but had some vestments on. There was no one at the wedding but Major and Mrs. Yelverton and myself. A Mrs. Brennan was in the vestry. It was agreed on by me and Mrs. Yelverton that no one should be present, lest the secret should be exposed.

A juror: What secret?

Witness—The secret that he was a Protestant. (Hisses.)

Mr. Brewster: It is time for us to leave court, my lord, if our witnesses are to be hissed. (Renewed disapprobation.)

By the Chief Justice: The secret was for renewing the consent to the former marriage.

Another Juror: What did you take the £10 for?

Witness: For renewing the consent. (Laughter.)

Another Juror: Did you tell any one what you got it for?—I did; and said it was for renewing the consent.

By Mr. Brewster: I keep a registry of marriages. Did you make any entry of this marriage?

Mr. Whiteside: I object to this mode of giving evidence on such a subject

By the Court: I have the registry here.

The Chief Justice: Then produce it. (Book produced.)

Mr. Brewster: Is there any entry of this marriage in the book?

Mr. Whiteside: I object to the evidence.

The Chief Justice: I wish to let the question be put, but take a note of it.

By Mr. Brewster: I made no entry, for the lady asked me to put it in my private register, as they were afraid their secret would be found out if it was in the general registry.

By Mr. Whiteside: She said so in his presence; she said he was a Protestant to me, and she said he was a Roman Catholic to the bishop. He gave me authority to renew the consent of the previous marriage, after hearing what the lady said. I gave the certificate; it was, no doubt, a certificate of marriage. I wish to explain why I gave it—

Mr. Whiteside: I object to any explanation of a document under this gentleman's own hand; it will speak for itself. His reasons are not evidence.

Mr. Brewster insisted that the witness had a right to explain, and say why he gave it.

The Chief Justice: He may explain if he likes, but is not to give his reasons. I doubt very much if the certificate can be given in evidence.

Mr. Whiteside: It can, if it is to contradict the witness.

The Chief Justice: Then I will receive the evidence, or explanation, subject to the plaintiff's objection. No doubt it can be read to contradict this gentleman. He may have given the certificate as a reply to Mrs. Yelverton's letter.

Witness: That is precisely what occurred. I gave this certificate at her request.

To Mr. Whiteside: I told the bishop I got the £10, but I gave him none of it. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice: You may go down.

Mr. Brewster: He has not finished his explanation. He wants to explain about the £10. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness: No, my lord; but I wish to say that I gave the certificate to enable her to get the child she was about to have christened as a legitimate child.

By Mr. Whiteside: It is not usual for Roman Catholic clergymen to give certificates of what is not true under their hands.

Another Roman Catholic priest was afterwards called, on behalf of the plaintiff; and his testimony was to the effect that the ceremony performed by Mr. Mooney constituted a valid marriage.

The examination of Major Yelverton commenced on the 27th February. According to his account the "odic force" operated very powerfully upon Miss Longworth, when they first met on board the Boulogne steamer. She told him the history of her life, her unhappy relations with her father, and said she and her sister were living in London, unknown to the world. At the railway station she invited him to accompany her to her lodgings, where he might dress, and save himself the trouble of going to the United Service Club for that purpose. He did accompany her home in the cab, and dressed in a room to which she conducted him. When he visited her in the hospital at Galata he sat two hours alone with her, in a small room, on a sofa. She took off her nun's cap. He made love to her, said she was very loveable and attractive, put his arm round her waist, and kissed her several times. He confessed that there, on that sofa, in the hospital where she was attending the sick and wounded soldiers, he formed—not the "design," for that was too strong a word; not the "desire," that, too, was too strong a word—but the "idea" of making her his mistress. Nor did he think that incompatible with her holy mission there, for "some of the kindest-hearted people in the world are mistresses." Lady Straubenzee was in the hospital at the time of his visit, and she invited Miss Longworth to go with her to Balaklava, which she did, and remained six weeks. During that time Captain Yelverton was almost a daily guest at General Straubenzee's hut, still haunted by the "idea," and longing to realise it, and seeking opportunities to do so while she was under the excellent protection of the General and his virtuous lady. At length the day arrived for the young lady's departure for Constantinople. She was accompanied to the steamer by the General, Captain Straubenzee, and Captain Yelverton, on whose car they went down to the landing-place, Captain Yelverton came on shore with the others, and having started them off, he stole back to the steamer, in pursuance of an arrangement made with Miss Longworth as they went down on the car. It was evening, "Ave Maria! it was the hour of prayer; Ave Maria! it was the hour of love." They sat together on the poop of the ship. He put his arm round her waist—he kissed her very much—they were both greatly excited, and then and there he attempted her virtue. At this point the ladies were compelled to leave the Court, and the details which followed were unfit for publication. He did not then succeed in his object, but he did on a subsequent occasion, and his evidence went to show that she continued to be the slave of her passion for him. He swore that he never loved her "purely and honourably," that his love was based upon dishonour from the first, that he never thought of marrying her, and that his aim all along was to make her his "mistress-in-law." He swore that they had illicit intercourse in Edinburgh and in all the Irish hotels where they stopped, and he denied that there had ever been a Scotch marriage. There were portions of his evidence which excited intense indignation in the audience, who could not restrain—his leading counsel (Mr. Serjeant Armstrong)—admitted that it was impossible to restrain—the ebullitions of popular feeling unless the Court ceased to be an open Court. The following portion of his cross-examination touched upon his ideas with regard to seduction:—

Major Yelverton, did you ever love Teresa Longworth?—I did. Did you ever love her purely and honourably?—Not entirely. A juror said he had not heard.

Serjeant Sullivan: I repeat my question; did you ever love Teresa Longworth purely and honourably?—No. Then your love for her was always founded in dishonour?—Yes. With the determination from the first to seduce her?—No (in a loud tone). But your love for her was all founded on dishonour?—Yes. Explain me that.—When I began the correspondence with her it was with no object either dishonourable or otherwise. I continued that correspondence with her. When I met her at Galata I was carried away by passion, and then first conceived the design of making her my mistress. In the convent of Galata?—In the convent of Galata, sir. She wearing the robes of a *Sister of Mercy*?—True, sir. In attendance on the sick and dying soldiers of the Crimea?—True, sir. And you conceived the notion, then, of taking her from that holy work and taking her as your mistress?—I conceived the notion of making her my mistress, but not from that holy place. I suppose you thought as your mistress she could as well perform the works of charity?—The kindest hearted women in the world sometimes are mistresses. To be sure! That's your notion on the subject. Did you intend to make her your mistress on that occasion, and dishonour her in that convent?—No. No; but you formed the design of making her your mistress?—I formed the desire, sir. The "desire," and not the "design?"—"Design" is a strong word, sir. And desire is a weak one, is it?—The "idea," sir, I think, was the word used. The idea! I ask you did you form the design?—I can't call it design. But you conceived the idea of making her your mistress?—I did. And you determined from that moment to carry it out?—I determined from that moment nothing, sir. You had read her letters and knew she was an orphan?—Yes. And a lady?—What? A gentlewoman?—A gentlewoman? I don't know, sir, what your definition of a gentlewoman is exactly. Will you tell us what your own is?—A woman of gentle blood. (Slight murmur.) Has education anything to do with it, think you?—With making a lady? Yes. Have manners anything to do with it, think you?—They have, sir. Have accomplishments anything to say to it?—They have. Belief in religion?—They have. Did you know that Teresa Longworth was an accomplished woman?—I thought so from her letters—certainly, sir, that was my opinion. [Witness then explained that Miss Longworth, being the daughter of a Manchester silk merchant, did not possess that quality of "gentle blood" which went, in his opinion, to form a perfect gentlewoman.]

After some discussion, witness said—What I said to Miss Longworth was, that marriage was an impossibility, and I suggested another sort of connection.—Chief Justice: Do you mean at General Straubenzee's?—I do. Serjeant Sullivan: In Lady Straubenzee's house you, an officer of the British army, suggested this connection to Miss Longworth.—Chief Justice: Is that what you say?—Witness: Yes, my lord, I am sorry to say.—Chief Justice: You told her marriage was impossible, and you proposed to her to become your mistress.—Witness: Very nearly that, my lord.

The continuation of the cross-examination of the defendant occupied the greater portion of the following day, February 28. The defendant denied that any marriage whatever had ever taken place in Scotland, and said that the Irish ceremony was the result of an arrangement between Mrs. Yelverton and himself, in order to satisfy her conscientious scruples, but that she distinctly understood it was illegal. It was arranged, he said, before he left Edinburgh, that they were to meet again in a couple of months, and have a ceremony of an informal nature performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman, but not such a solemn one as was subsequently gone through. He admitted that in the Catholic Church, Kilowen, kneeling at the altar, he took Miss Longworth as his lawful wife, and she took him as her lawful husband. He repeated the words of the marriage service after the priest. He meant, he said, to keep that promise subject to the arrangement he and Miss Longworth had previously entered into. In reply to a question of counsel, he said:—"This is not an ordinary case of a mistress kept by a man. I do not pretend that. In taking each other in that way we thought we were performing a conscience-saving ceremony that would be binding upon our consciences, and at that time I intended to fulfil it. She undertook never to violate the secret without permission."

The following passage occurred:—

Serjeant Sullivan, referring to the performance of the marriage ceremony in Ireland, said:—Had you any respect for that chapel in which that ceremony was performed as a house of God?—I had, sir. And for the minister as a minister of his religion?—Yes, sir. You went to that altar?—Yes. The priest went inside?—Yes. You and Theresa Longworth knelt down side by side?—Yes. Did you at that altar take her to be your wedded wife?—I did. Did she take you for her wedded husband?—Yes. Did you take her for better and for worse?—I don't recollect those words. Did you repeat the words after the priest?—We did. What did you say?—"I, William Charles, take thee, Maria Therese, to be my wedded wife." What else?—I can't recollect. Listen:—"I take thee, Maria Therese, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better and for worse, for richer and poorer, in sickness and in health, till death us do part, if Holy Church will permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth." On the virtue of your oath, did you not say these words at the altar?—I can't recollect that all these words were used. But the substance of them was?—Well, the worst part of them was, at any rate. You did that kneeling at the altar? You are acquainted with the service of the Protestant Church?—I am. Will you tell me the difference between the marriage services of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches; do you know it?—I could not repeat the Protestant service word for word. [Counsel here read the essential portion of the Church of England marriage service, similar to that of the Roman Catholic Church.] Did you mean those words to be a mockery?—I meant to sustain and to protect. Answer me, sir, did you mean it to be a mockery?—No. Did you mean to fulfil the obligation that you then contracted?—Yes; subject to the explanation. Did you take her hands?—I took one of her hands. Did you put the ring on her finger?—I touched the ring. Was that a mockery?—Not altogether. Was that ring out of her possession after you gave it to her at Malahide until you went to Rostrevor? I think not to the best of my recollection. Will you swear it?—I cannot go farther conscientiously—(suppressed laughter.)

The cross-examination turned a great deal on the circumstances of their journey to Ireland before the performance of the ceremony at Rostrevor. The defendant asserted that at the various places where they stayed at night, he and Miss Longworth occupied only one bedroom. The fact also of a tour which he had since made over the same ground with his solicitor was referred to at great length. He and his solicitor had made this journey for the purpose of getting up evidence to support their case. They carried a lock of hair with them for the purpose of calling to the recollection of witnesses the appearance of Miss Longworth—the lock of hair, however, not being Miss Longworth's.

The greater number of the witnesses examined on the next day, March 1, were persons connected with the different hotels at which Major and Mrs. Yelverton stopped when in Ireland in 1857, immediately before the Irish marriage ceremony. Their evidence went to show that Major and Mrs. Yelverton had three rooms at each of the hotels where they stopped—viz., a sitting-room, dressing-room, and bedroom. On cross-examination it was elicited that there was a bed in the so-called dressing-room, but witnesses would not swear whether it was made use of for Major and Mrs. Yelverton.

Serjeant Armstrong commenced his address to the jury for the defence on the 1st of March, and concluded on the following day. He was followed by Mr. Whiteside for the plaintiff. In the Dublin papers Mr. Whiteside's speech occupied some twelve or thirteen columns, and anything like a fair summary of it being out of the question in our limited space, we merely give the peroration. Having reviewed all the facts of the case, the learned gentleman said:—

The argument made by the defendant's counsel is that from the day he was at Galata he was her deliberate, skilful, and scientific seducer. Thus says the defendant in his argument—"I have added hypocrisy and profanity to deception and profligacy. I am not bound to pay for the sustenance of this woman. I am not her wedded husband. I stand before you her profligate and heartless seducer. I found her young, I found her virtuous." What is she now, gentlemen? Innocence defiled, virtue lost, beauty spoiled, and the hopes of life fled for ever. Better the hand of death had swept her to an early grave that would have been watered by the tears of maternal affection—gentle tears, calling up the happy memories of the past, assuaged by the blessed hopes of a bright immortal future. He has blasted her happiness in this life, and endangered it in the life to come, according to his own argument. Save him from the consequences of that argument, and do not brand him, as his counsel do, as a scientific, deliberate, unprincipled seducer. How stands the question, now that the whole of this great trial is before you—now that you have all these facts, and I cannot dwell at this hour minutely upon them, as I might, if I had gained your attention at an earlier hour of the day, have endeavoured to reason step by step? I ask you to judge that woman as she came before you, and then say do you believe her? Trace her conduct up from the time she sat within the walls of the convent until she comes to this box to tell the story of her multitudinous sorrows, and ask yourselves what fact is proved against her with any living man save this defendant. Her crime is, she loved him too dearly and too well. If she had millions she would have flung them at his feet. Had she a throne to give she would have placed him on that throne. All she had to bestow was her heart; she made him sovereign of her affections, and there he reigned with undisputed sway. But what are those affections? They have been implanted in our nature by an Almighty hand. They have survived the fall, and repaired the ravages of sin and death. They dignify, and exalt, and inspire our existence, which else were cold, monotonous, and dull. Nor may we believe their uses terminate with the dissolution of the mysterious union between soul and body. Rather may we hope that the same high affections, purified, spiritualised, and immortalised, become a portion of the "bliss unspeakable," reserved for the spirits of the just made perfect. (Loud applause.) She gave him that affection; she gave him that love—a woman's love. Who can fathom its depths? Who can measure its intensity? Who can describe its devotion? She tells you herself what that love was—"If you were to be executed as a convict, I would stand beneath the gallows." If he had taken that woman for his wife, misery would have endeared him to her—poverty she would have shared with him, from sickness and misfortune she would never have fled; she would have been his constant companion, his guide, his friend—his polluted mistress never. Therefore, I now call upon you to do justice to that injured woman. You cannot restore her to the husband she adored or the happiness she enjoyed; you cannot give colour to that faded cheek, nor lustre to the eye which has been dimmed by many a tear; you cannot relieve the sorrows of her bursting heart; but you may restore her to her place in society; you may, by your verdict, enable her to say—"Rash I have been, indiscreet I may have been through excess of my affection, but guilty—never!" You may replace her in the rank which she would never disgrace; you may restore her to that society in which she is qualified to shine and has ever adorned. To you I commit this great cause. I am unable to further address you. Would to God I had talents or physical strength to exert either or both longer on behalf of this injured, insulted woman! She has found an advocate in you; she has found it in the respected judge on the bench; she has found it in every heart that beats within this court and in the breast of every honest man throughout this country.

At the conclusion of the right hon. gentleman's address the vast audience rose simultaneously, and cheered vehemently for several minutes; hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and a scene of enthusiasm was presented such as has rarely been witnessed. The cheers were taken up by the immense multitude outside the court, and the hall rang with their acclamations. Mr. Whiteside, on passing through the dense mass of the people, became the subject of a popular ovation.

The court adjourned till Monday morning (March 4). Chief Justice Monahan commenced his charge to the jury at 10 o'clock. He summed up strongly against the defendant. The charge was not concluded till 6 o'clock.

The jury returned into court at twenty minutes past six. Their coming was awaited with intense excitement and great anxiety by a densely crowded court, and when they appeared, evidently bringing with them a verdict, all became hushed into profound silence.

The Chief Justice: How say you, gentlemen. Was there a Scotch marriage?

The Foreman: Yes, my lord.

The Chief Justice: And was there an Irish marriage?

Foreman: Yes, my lord.

Chief Justice: Then you find the defendant was a Roman Catholic for twelve months before?

Foreman: So we believe, my lord.

Before the foreman had spoken the last of his words, which gave the plaintiff an unqualified verdict, the universal joy and approval of all within hearing found expression in a most enthusiastic burst of cheering, again and again renewed, accompanied by various other demonstrations of applause. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, the members of the bar stood up and joined heartily in the public manifestations of delight; many of them actually took off their wigs and waved them with energy. Men of all ranks seemed to vie with one another in testifying their gratification at this triumph of morality and justice, and the vindication of the honour of their sex. Ladies seemed at a loss how to show their feelings; they waved handkerchiefs, then clapped their hands, then wept with joy, and looked a world of gratitude at the jurors whose proud privilege it was to right an innocent and injured woman. The fees for the jurors having been handed up by the plaintiff's attorney, the foreman handed them back to the registrar, stating that the jury did not wish to take any money in the case, but to give it for charity.

In reply to the registrar, they said they would wish the money to be given to the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society. This incident evoked another cheer for the jury.

The cheering in court for the verdict had been caught up by the multitude who thronged the hall, and vehemently reiterated by them.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. Whiteside, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the court, told her that the verdict was in her favour; she sprang forward without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotions, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system, she sank down exhausted, and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the court when the verdict was announced, was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville-street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said:—"My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman. You will for ever live in my heart, as I do in yours this day." Her being an Englishwoman had no effect in damping the ardour of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist—her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman. The speech of Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriage were drawn up along the quay in a long line."

Suspension of Major Yelverton.—The following notice has been issued at Dublin:—"Adjutant-General's Office, March 18.—In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, the commander of the Forces in Ireland, directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders. By command, J. S. Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General."

The Dublin correspondent of the *London Daily News* states that the War Office has intimated its intention to arraign Major Yelverton before a Court Martial, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The *Home News* says:—The Yelverton marriage case, which for nearly a fortnight engrossed half the newspapers in the kingdom, has been decided in favour of the lady. The enthusiasm manifested by the population of Dublin on this occasion has, probably, never been exceeded, and had Major Yelverton fallen into the hands of the tumultuous multitudes who drew Mrs. Yelverton from the court to her hotel, all the police in the city could not have saved his life. Major Yelverton has announced his intention of prosecuting an appeal. A subscription has been entered into in Dublin to enable Mrs. Yelverton to sustain her case both in Scotland, where a suit is in progress for determining the legality of the Scotch marriage, and before the House of Lords, should she be driven to such an extremity.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day was as follows:—

Brandy	£245	10	0
Gin	174	16	6
Whisky	108	17	9
Rum	190	15	9
Wine	78	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	236	8	0
Cigars	149	12	6
Tea	115	19	0
Pilotage	26	12	0
Total	£1259	10	0

By a typographical error the price obtained for the few lots of teas sold by Messrs. Dean and Co. was quoted at £9 per chest instead of £7 per chest.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 10th instant. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

The third annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Australasia was held yesterday. By the report, which was read, it appeared that there was a net profit upon the year's transactions of £19,800 16s. 9d., of which sum £9,588 6s. 3d. was appropriated to a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. General satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the bank had been conducted, both by the Melbourne and Adelaide boards, and two distinct motions to that effect were unanimously carried. In consequence of closing the Mauritius branch, the periods of the yearly and half-yearly balances were altered to March and September, instead of, as formerly, January and July. The chairman stated that, from private accounts he had received, he believed the bank would continue to prosper until it would be second to none in the colony.

There has been a little general business doing to-day in the import market. Holders appear disposed to decline offers, unless at full rates, preferring to hold until receipt of advices from shippers. A speculative inquiry has arisen for Ewbank's patent nails. Over 2000 kegs have been bought up by one firm, and prices for all saleable sizes are quoted as firm at list prices to 2½ per cent. discount. Country inquiry has been less active, and but a limited amount of goods forwarded to the interior. The flour market remains dull, but, in the absence of transactions of any amount, quotations are unaltered.

Monday morning.

By the Jeddo we have our file of papers from England to the 26th of March. The principal items of commercial intelligence have, as usual, been anticipated by our telegrams, and we now give full particulars. From the *Evening Express* of that date we take the subjoined report of the money market:—

Two o'clock.

The funds remain very quiet at yesterday's prices. There is no feature of interest whatever. Attention is chiefly directed to preparations for the fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign stocks, which have commenced this day. The only movement of importance in prices is a rise in Great Western stock.

At Paris this morning, according to Mr. Reuter's telegram, the three per cent. rentes were quoted 68 francs 10 cents, being ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday.

Consols are officially marked 91⅞ and ⅞ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. The present quotations are 91¾ to ⅞ for cash, and 92 to ⅛ for the 10th of April. The official business report is as follows: India 5 per Cent. Stock, 100, ¼; ditto 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1858, 95½; ditto, 1859, 95½; Four per cent. "enfaced" rupee paper, 77; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 99¼, 100; Exchequer Bills, 9s, 7s, 13s, 5s, 13s.dis.

Exchequer bills are more offered, and have fallen, sales have been pressed at 13s. dis.

The transactions in the foreign stock market have been upon a very scanty scale. Turkish Bonds show a drooping tendency.

The stagnation in the stock markets is more complete than ever. The uncertainties in connexion with the coming budget, and a belief that the financial position of government is not good, have a prejudicial influence. The national expenditure is upon an immense scale, and a check to trade generally involves a check to the revenue. In connexion with this subject attention has been directed to the increase of £1,119,343 in the government securities held by the Bank of England. It is surmised that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been falling back upon the bank for the means of paying off the million or upwards of March Exchequer Bills which his own severe policy has brought in for payment. Exchequer Bills are now decidedly drooping in price. At the same time, the fact that India bonds are barely saleable at 1½ per cent. discount is held to denote the probability of a fresh creation of Indian Five per Cent. stock against bills which may be sent in for exchange. Were it not for this prospect of a further creation, the Indian Five per Cent. stock would probably rise, for it continues to meet with much favour amongst investors. Amongst the unfavourable features in operation yesterday was the rise in the corn market. On the other hand, the statement from America that Sumter will probably be quietly evacuated by the handful of Federal troops who now hold it, was received with satisfaction, as strengthening the prospect of the secession being accomplished without civil war.

At this period of the quarter bankers are usually but scantily supplied with money. Pending the release of the April dividends, therefore, there is not much disposition to discount the best bills bills below 6⅞ per cent.

About £32,000 in gold was sent into the Bank yesterday.

A further large amount of gold, computed at about £90,000, has arrived at Marseilles from Constantinople for account of Greek houses in France and England.

In the wheat market yesterday there was an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter.

The Liverpool cotton market yesterday was active and rather excited. The sales reached 25,000 bales. A fresh advance of ⅛d was established, compared with last Friday's prices.

The following are the latest quotations for Australian securities on the London Stock Exchange:—Bank of Australasia, 63 to 65; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 15½ to 15¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 22½ to 23; Union Bank, 38 to 40; Oriental Bank, 50 to 52; New South Wales Government Debentures, due in 1866, 98 to 99; due in 1871 to 1876, 98 to 99; due in 1888, 97½ to 98½; business done, at 98 and 98½.

From the *Home News* we take the following remarks respecting the money market and city intelligence.

The reaction in the money market, which we ventured to predicate in our report of February 26, has now commenced. The Bank of England accounts having greatly improved, the directors at their weekly court on March 21, after a short deliberation, reduced their minimum rate of discount from 8 per cent. (at which it was fixed on February 14) to 6. The supply of money is not by any means large, owing to the advanced period of the financial quarter, but it is generally anticipated that the release of the April dividends will be followed by increased ease, in consequence of the reduction of mercantile engagements. It will probably not be long before the Bank rate is lowered to 6 per cent.

Many persons had deferred supplying their wants in the expectation of the above-mentioned movement, so that since the reduction there has been a brisker demand. The rate for the best 60 day bills is now 6¾ to 7 per cent. Six months' paper, however, is taken in many quarters at 6½ to ¾ per cent.

Almost simultaneously with the reduction in the Bank of England charge came the announcement by telegraph from Paris that the Bank of France had lowered their rate from 6 per cent. (to which it was reduced from 7 on the 14th of March) to 5. The news was received with satisfaction, as marking still more strongly the tendency of the money market.

The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange have been few and unimportant, and the general transactions much more limited than usual. The unsatisfactory advices from America and the inclemency of the weather, which is already beginning to excite uneasiness respecting the future harvest, have latterly counteracted the favourable influence of an easier and more settled money market.

No more Victoria Government Debentures arrived by the last mail, but a supply is expected by the one due next month. It is uncertain, however, at what period tenders will be invited for them.

The judicial investigation into M. Mires' affairs has not made sufficient progress to warrant, in the opinion of the Government, the publication of any statement as to his position; at all events, none has yet been made. Various questions of a formal character relative to M. Mires have in the course of the investigation been submitted to the courts, but the only ones worth mentioning are that he has been declared responsible for the acts which Count de Germiny may do in his name, and that the administration of his private fortune has, in spite of his opposition, been placed in the count's hands. In the Senate his doings have been made the subject of eloquent animadversion, and Count Simeon, one of his Council of Surveillance, has presented to that body a defence of his conduct in connection with him. In a report to the Emperor, published in the *Moniteur*, the Minister of Justice indignantly affirms there is no truth in reports that have been current that it is intended to screen from justice certain persons of influence who are supposed to have been mixed up in his transactions. An arrangement, however, has been concluded with reference to the Turkish loan, contracted for by M. Mires. The subscribers are to pay up, and the Ottoman Government will obtain its money, though at the extravagant rate of 48 francs for each 100 francs of bond. The inducement to the subscribers to pay up is the Turkish guarantee on their partially paid bonds—formerly only guaranteed by M. Mires—and the placing "of the loan under the diplomatic protection of the French Government"—a neat little arrangement, by which the Emperor becomes virtual mortgagee of the revenue of Syria.

At Lloyd's the premiums for outward risks to the northern American ports have not yet experienced any change. Homeward risks from the lower or southern ports are done generally "free from capture, hostilities, and effects of popular commotion," and in a few instances where it has been desired to cover this risk, 30s additional premium has been given; but until the next American mail arrives, it is uncertain what additional risks attending commerce may develop themselves.

A meeting of the Bank of Australasia was held last week, when a dividend and bonus were declared at the rate together of 10 per cent. per annum. The general business and position of the establishment were stated to be satisfactory, with the exception of the profits realised, which have been diminished in the past year by the objectionable system of allowing interest on current balances and deposits. As much as £63,000 was paid on this account in the twelve months ending October 15th, 1860, being exactly equal to a 7 per cent. dividend. From the commencement the directors have been greatly averse to the practice, and opposed its introduction by all the means in their power, and after its adoption have strenuously endeavoured to obtain its discontinuance or modification. It is satisfactory that by joint agreement the banks in Australia abandoned the system last Autumn, and the change has already proved advantageous. Arrangements have been effected for materially reducing the present high expenditure. During the late depression in trade in the colony, the bank have experienced only trifling losses. With regard to Australia generally, it was mentioned that all classes excepting the mercantile are prosperous, and that the more recent colonies are making surprising progress. In Queensland especially, attention is being seriously directed to the cultivation of cotton. The directors submitted the following abstracts of the accounts of the bank, showing the results of the transactions for the year ending 15th October, 1860:—

Profit and loss account.—Balance at the credit of profit and loss account, October 10th, 1859, £115,043 3s 3d; net profit in the year to October 15th, 1860, after deduction of interests on deposits, income-tax, &c.; provision having been made for bad and doubtful debts, £104,913 11s 3d—total, £219,956 14s 6d. Divided amongst the proprietors:—At April, 1860, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; making together 15 per cent. per annum, or £3 per share, £67,500. At October, 1860, a dividend and bonus, at the respective rates of 6 and 6½ per cent. per annum, together 12½ per cent. per annum, or £2 10s per share, £56,250 making together, £123,750. Balance at the credit of profit and loss account 15th October, 1860, £96,206 14s 6d. Assets.—Specie and cash at bankers, £696,108 0s 2d; government securities and loans, £406,042 15s 5d; guarantee fund investments, £200,000; bills receivable and other securities for advances, £2,966,774 2s 3d; bank premises in the colonies and in London, £180,225 7s 1d—total, £4,449,150 4s 11d. Liabilities—Circulation, £461,821; deposits, £2,301,211 14s 10d; bills payable and other liabilities, £433,660 15s 7d; making together, £3,196,693 10s 5d. Capital, £900,000; guarantee fund, 200,000; dividend and bonus due the 16th October, 1860, £56,250; profit and loss balance, £96,206 14s 6d; making together, £1,252,456 14s 6d. Total, £4,449,150 4s 11d.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, is called for the 28th of March, to declare a dividend, and will be made special to authorise the directors to apply to the Treasury for permission to issue notes payable to bearer on demand at Singapore.

The latest London wool report is from the *Home News* of the 20th of March:—

The first sales of the year commenced on the 28th of February, the arrivals to that date consisting of—Australian, 6201 bales; Port Phillip, 24,431 bales; Adelaide, 8454 bales; Van Diemen's Land, 459 bales; New Zealand, 1129 bales; Cape, 14,693 bales Total, 55,367 bales.

The inactivity which had existed from the opening of the new year and the difficulty experienced in placing wool at a profit, had prepared holders for a moderate decline, to which they were ready to submit; and although the attendance of home buyers was good, with a moderate sprinkle of foreign operators, prices opened at a greater decline than was generally anticipated, particularly on scoured wools, of which the first day's sale largely consisted, hence about 500 bales of this description were withdrawn. The declension in price as compared with November on all descriptions may be now quoted—on Port Phillip, 3d to 3½d, scoured, 3d to 4d; Sydney, 1½d to 2d; grease, 2d to 2½d; Cape fleece, 2d to 2½d; scoured and hand, 3d to 3½d per lb.

Although the above decline at the first view appears very large, it should be borne in mind that the rates established in November were extremely high, particularly on all stapled wools, both in fleece and scoured; and, looking to the serious aspect of American affairs and their suicidal tariff, which may be considered prohibitory of woollen goods, and the high rate of money which has existed for a considerable time, it is a matter of gratulation to the trade that 55,000 bales should find willing buyers, even at the declension in price noted, for in six weeks from the 28th of March there is every probability of fully 75,000 bales arriving here for May—June sales, and it augurs well for the flock-owners' interests that our market should maintain the present good prices in the face of reduced trade, and general feeling of uneasiness which actuates the commercial classes; the probability of civil war in America must considerably affect our trade with that country, even if the Morrill tariff had not passed.

Wools from Port Phillip have very much improved both in quantity and condition, which have been duly appreciated, and the prices paid for the bright plump combing qualities from Port Phillip, ranging from 2s 3d to 2s 7d, must be very gratifying to growers.

Operations on the other side have taking an average left a loss, confirming the views we have so oten advanced, that no fair margin is left for contingencies, a wish to secure wool and ship it to this country seemingly being the only object; in some instances the losses will be very severe.

The same journal gives the following report of the produce markets:—

Tallow.—Prices remain tolerably steady for P.Y.C., but the market closes dull, other sorts being much cheaper. On the spot the last prices were 59s 6d; April to June, 58s; and October to December, 55s 6d. Australian has given way 2s 6d to 3s, but the greater part of the sales met with buyers. Beef is now 48s to 54s, and mutton 51s 9d to 52s 6d. At auction, 126 casks, ex Rifleman, sold, R and T, 52s 6d; DJMC, 53s to 53s 6d. 112 casks, ex Marquis of Argyle, O, R in circle, 8, and W B, 53s 6d; F, 56s to 50s 6d; M L, taken in at 56s. 152 casks, ex Vimeira, sold, mark heart, 53s 6d; C diamond, 50s to 53s; low, 44s. 29 casks, ex Roxburgh Castle, VT, 49s 9d to 50s; L. 50s to 50s 3d. 59 casks, ex Wellesley, D S, 51s; C and R, 48s to 48s 9d; O, 49s to 49s 3d; T and K, 48s 6d; and 162 casks, ex Hebe, chiefly taken in, V J, 51s 6d to 53s; R M, 57s to 57s 3d; J K, 56s 6d to 57s; L, 55s; R B, 50s to 53s; and W A, 43s per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed has been steady at 28s 3d here, and 28s in Hull. Rape is rather dearer and more in demand. Coconut is 1s cheaper. Ceylon is now 49s, and fine Cochin 51s to 51s 6d. Eight casks Sydney, ex Damascus, sold at 47s 3d. Palm has declined 1s 6d to 2s. Fine Lagos is now 43s 6d to 44s. Olive is quiet at our quotations. In fish oils very little business has been done, Sperm, however, is rather cheaper.

Hides.—There has been a good business transacted in Australian ox and cow, chiefly for export, but prices are somewhat in favour of the buyers, as large quantities of all descriptions have been brought forward; prime light have realised 4½d per lb. The sales were about two-thirds sold, viz., 1097, ex Roxburgh Castle, first heavy, 4⅞d; first light, 4¼d; and inferior, 3½d to 3¾d. 94, ex General Wyndham, 2⅞d to 4⅞d. 761, ex Rifleman, first heavy, 4¾d to 5⅛d.

Leather has been more quiet, and some few sales have been made about ⅛d per lb under late rates. 43 bales Australian, ex Orient, have been offered, which were sold; hides, 10½d; best sides, 9½d; seconds, 8½d; and thirds, 6½d. 2 bales glue pieces, ex Orient, sold at 1½d per lb.

Bones.—The public sales of Australian have offered 141 tons, which were chiefly sold; shanks, £5 5s to £19 2s 6d; hoofs, £7 10s to £18 12s 6d; and common, £5 per ton.

Horns.—Large parcels have been brought forward, which were chiefly sold at easier prices. 21,296 ox and cow, ex Rifleman, large average 15¼ ozs, 39s 6d to 40s 6d; small, 6¼ ozs, 7s, and 5¼, 5s 6d. 15,237, ex Hollinside, 18¼ ozs, 45s. 23,257, ex Centurion, 181-16 ozs, 39s 6d to 40s 6d for 123.

Bark.—A fair business has been done in Mimosa at about former prices.

Flax.—At auction 9 tons New Zealand flax rope, with all faults, ex Damascus, sold at £16; sea damaged at £15 15s, and badly damaged, £15 12s 6d.

Whalebone is steady; a small parcel of Polar has sold at £400; 5 cwt. southern, ex Lincolnshire, sold at £383; and 7 cwt., ex Marquis of Argyle, at £89 per ton.

Spirits.—In rum there has been a steady business doing, but for Jamaica rather lower prices have been accepted. Common to good Jamaica sold at 3s to 3s 9d per gallon. Berbice and Demerara, 1s 10d to 2s; fine marks, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; Leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; Mauritius and Bengal, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; and Cuba, 1s 9d per proof gallon. Brandies continue dull of sale, although lower prices would be taken to clear off a quantity. Wines are very quiet without material change in price.

Skins.—At sale, 3358 Australian Basils part sold, Ex Roxburgh Castle, best 8d, and inferior 4½d; Ex Wellesley, best, 7½d per lb.; seconds out.

Sugar.—The market has ruled very dull throughout the month, at a decline of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt., until the last few days, when, owing to the reduction in the rates of money by the Banks of England and France, more disposition was shown to operate, and the latest public sales sold more readily at firm prices to about 6d advance on the lowest point of the market. The stock is now about 4000 tons more than last year, but deliveries are going on favourably. The latest prices paid were for Mauritius black, 29s 6d to 31s; brown, 31s to 36s; yellow, 36s to 41s; and crystalised, 40s to 43s; Bengal white Benares, middling to good, 43s to 45s 6d; Cossipore, 41s to 44s; A large business has been done in refined goods, the common sorts having declined to 48s, but the market is now firmer at 49s to 49s 6d for brown lumps and 55s for fine loaves. A good business has been done in English crushed at 33s. Treacle dull and easier.

Coffee.—A good business has been transacted in Ceylon. Native has brought 62s to 65s for good and fine ordinary, which are previous prices, but plantation sorts have sold with more freedom at 6d to 1s advance. Mocha is firm. Other East India kinds are steady. Foreign on the spot is 6d to 1s cheaper.

Rice.—The market was dull and 3d to 6d lower again, with very little business; during the last week, however, the demand has been more active, and prices have recovered fully 3d per cwt from the lowest point.

The following report of the tallow market is from Messrs. Smith and Charles' circular, dated 25th of March:—

The tallow market has been quiet to-day, and prices may be considered steady for the "sorts" from which our consumers are at present supplied, whilst for speculative purposes the "account" for March being virtually closed, there has been very little doing since our last report. From Petersburg the market is quoted firm at 56 roubles with hand money for August. Exchange, 34⅞. Our closing prices are:—Spot, 59s; all the month, 59s, sellers; April to June, 58s; October to December, 55s to 55s 6d; Odessa sheep, 56s 6d; beef, 54s 6d to 55s; South American, 57s; 1st pipes Australian beef, 52s 6d to 54s; continental kinds 54s to 56s. Town tallow, 55s 6d net cash. Coconut oil is quiet; Cochin, 50s to 59s 6d; Ceylon, 49s; Sydney, 49s, fine quality; palm oil, 44s; fine Lagos; rough fact, 3s; South American Horse-grease, 38s.

The *Express* says the position of the New York money and stock market is noticed as follows by Messrs. Cammann and Co., of that city, under date of the 12th instant:—

In the money market there is no important change. Loans on call are readily obtainable at 5 to 7, and discount for first-class paper ranges at 6 to 8 per cent. The bank reports for the fortnight show an increase in loans of £3,468,804 dollars, and a decrease in specie of 4,151,461 dollars. These changes have been caused by the payment at the sub-treasury on account of the new United States loan. The receipts of gold were 855,776 dollars from California, and 625,000 dollars from England. For foreign exchanges the market is rather inactive, but steady. The stock market, since our last report of the 26th ultimo, has been influenced almost entirely by the course of political affairs. A hopeful feeling prevailing in the early part of the fortnight the market was active and buoyant, but the tone of the inaugural address of the new President, delivered on 4th instant, leading to the apprehension of a collision with the seceded states, business became quite limited, and prices had, for a time, a decided downward tendency. As subsequent indications have induced the belief that the policy of the present administration will not be precipitate but conciliatory, and that extreme measures will, if practicable, be avoided, the tendence for the last three days has been upward, and although prices are rather lower this morning, the first board closed steady. The market, however, continues feverish, as it responds readily to the reports from Washington, which are frequently very contradictory. The late advices from Europe have had no perceptible effect; but a portion of the late dullness may probably be attributable to their rather unfavourable tenor, and the non-arrival of the Australasian.

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THE WESTERN ROADS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Observing a communication in your issue of the 29th ultimo, signed "A Traveller," in which all that the writer can say is said against the formation of the main line of road from Orange to Wellington, via Molong, and in favour of the route through the Ironbark diggings, I think it but fair to the Molong people, the travelling public, and all persons whose duty it is to endeavour to prevent the useless expenditure of the public money in the hands of the Government, to exhibit a little of the opposite side of the question, and shew a few of the disadvantages of travelling on the road via Ironbark, and the uselessness of making it a "main road."

In the first place, many parts of the latter route are as crooked as an eel in full progress; and as to the soil through which that route lies being composed of decayed schist, it is quite true that that kind of soil makes a hard road; but I maintain that it is not only "hard," but "difficult," as it is well known that roads made over schistose are invariably a succession of hills, one is no sooner overcome than to the dismay of the traveller and that of his steed another has to be surmounted, and so on *ad infinitum*.

I also grant "Traveller" that the cuttings through Mumble-hill have much improved the line *via* "the diggings;" but will he affirm that the Molong route is not by far the more level of the two, in spite of all cuttings and improvements that have been or can be made on the Ironbark Road?

I deny that Ironbark and the adjacent diggings support a considerable population. These diggings are now quite at a discount with gold miners. From personal experience, I can positively state that there are not thirty European diggers upon the whole of them, viz.:—Ironbark, Stoney Creek, Mookerawa, and Burrandong. The precious metal must indeed be scarce when a large gold-field like this can barely supply rations for thirty men.

On the other hand, Molong and the vicinity of its line of road will always support a considerable agricultural population. And what is the mainstay of nearly every country on the face of the globe, I would ask, but agriculture?—and why should an important line of road and its traffic be diverted from a steadily increasing town and numerous agricultural and pastoral settlements merely to please a few diggers and peddling storekeepers. In a few years at most, these diggings will be totally deserted, and it would then be evident to every person that the Government of the day had committed a great error by allowing a main line to be carried through them.

"Traveller" says nothing concerning the accommodation to be had on the road via Ironbark, and I admire his tact, for he could say nothing upon that subject that would not damage his cause, and that considerably.

In proof of what I assert, I will merely relate my own experience the last time I had the misfortune to travel the road via Ironbark.

Late in the afternoon I arrived on the "Barks," as that collection of dilapidated huts is called by the inhabitants, and drew the rein at the first public-house, intending to remain for the night. This house was kept by a single man, and I very soon found that it was no place for a respectable traveller, being full of the lowest characters of both sexes; the depravity marked in their countenances being excelled by that of their actions, so I took my departure.

The next inn I arrived at, after knocking in vain for admittance during the space of ten minutes, I had the gratification of being informed by a gay neighbour that the innkeeper and his wife had taken a "little too much" that day, and were both in bed "sleeping it off;" but, added she, "I'll administer them each a draught that will do them good, and perhaps you will call again." I could not avoid surveying the woman with astonishment. Did she expect me to wander about those dreary diggings until she had sobered the people?

I again mounted and proceeded towards the next inn, thinking the third attempt would surely be successful, and so it proved, for upon my arrival a grimy-looking boy took my horse, and I was shewn into a dreary, dirty room—the bare ground for the floor—by a bold-looking over-dressed girl, flaunting about in flounces and streamers. The innkeeper and his wife at this house, also, were not visible. After endeavouring, but in vain, to partake of some badly-dressed meat, placed, or rather thrown, before me on a filthy tablecloth, I asked to be shown to my chamber. The bedroom, or, more correctly speaking, closet, to which I was conducted, was in an indescribable state of filth and disorder, and the bed—a bag of straw. Every time I attempted to sleep I found myself covered with vermin. I accordingly passed the remainder of that wretched night dozing uneasily in a chair, being suddenly awakened every few moments by shouts and screams of the drunken women whom I saw at the bar when I arrived.

This noise continued until past midnight, and at sunrise I awoke, more fatigued than when I had arrived the night previous at this house of "rest." It was evident, from the careless, uncivil treatment I experienced at this house, that the people would prefer serving drunkards over the bar than respectable travellers.

"Traveller" may talk as he pleases in favour of his pet line of road via Ironbark; but I, for one, never will travel by that road again, and, like "Traveller," challenging contradiction in what I have asserted.

I am, Sir,
ANOTHER TRAVELLER.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

ENTRIES passed at the Customs during the week ended Saturday May 10:—

IMPORTS.

	£		£
Air pumps, 2 cases ...	£200	Iron bedsteads, 26 cases	385
Ammunition, 1248 packages ...	2000	Iron, 181 tons ...	1190
Agricultural machinery, 5 cases ...	100	Jams, 200 cases ...	337
Apothecaries' ware, 56 packages ...	806	Japan ware, 60 cases ...	1600
Apparel, 6 cases ...	122	Lithographs, 4 cases ...	280
Bags, 28 bales ...	420	Lamps, 2 cases ...	60
Books, 4 cases ...	250	Lathes, 11 packages ...	400
Blacking, 25 casks ...	85	Leather, 1 bale ...	60
Boots and shoes, 407 trunks ...	8674	Lead, 13½ tons ...	260
Brushware, 1 case ...	40	Medicine, 5 cases ...	120
Bottles, 27 cases ...	60	Muntz metal, 22 cases ...	550
Bones, 10 tons, 22 bags, 1253 ...	63	Mouldings, 3 cases ...	90
Building materials, 10 cases ...	900	Mirrors, 1 case ...	50
Bark, 27 tons ...	190	Millinery, 2 cases ...	100
Brandy, 26 hogsheads, 54 barrels, 68 quarter-casks 727 cases ...	3853	Malt, 1 bin ...	900
Blue, 32 cases ...	185	Machinery, 28 packages	530
Champagne, 25 cases ...	60	Naptha, 100 drums ...	260
Clothing, 19 packages ...	984	Nails, 609 packages ...	1025
Clocks, 1 case ...	20	Oilstores, 62 packages ...	165
Currants, 15 casks ...	75	Opium, 1 case ...	180
Carriages, 6 cases ...	250	Oakum, 30 bundles ...	25
Chimney pots, 40 ...	30	Oil, 152 packages ...	597
Castings, 9 packages ...	10	Onions, 13 tons ...	132
Cutlery, 2 cases ...	310	Plate, 2 cases ...	150
Canvas, 19 bales ...	680	Paintings, 2 cases ...	100
Candles, 1627 cases ...	2785	Plums, 10 cases ...	100
Cheese, 26 cases ...	350	Paper, 35 packages ...	482
Candle cotton, 10 bales ...	120	Provisions, 30 packages ...	80
Coach work, 6 cases ...	120	Pipes, 1 case ...	11
Cigars, 18 cases ...	180	Press, 1 ...	25
Confectionery, 9 cases ...	70	Preserves, 6 cases ...	7
Earthboxes, 702 ...	78	Perfumed soap, 36 cases	140
Coffee, 12 packages ...	120	Piano, 1 case ...	75
Drugs, 21 packages ...	326	Potatoes, 70 tons ...	350
Drapery, 216 packages ...	10,046	Pastilles, 8 cases ...	100
Effects, 17 packages ...	138	Photographs, 2 cases ...	200
Firearms, 18 cases ...	115	Rosin, 15 casks ...	21
Furniture, 10 cases ...	300	Rum, 43 hogsheads ...	428
Fancy goods, 9 packages	420	Railway materials, 3121 tons ...	3690
Fishing lines, 2 cases ...	50	Soda, 10 casks ...	40
Fruit, 924 packages ...	639	Seeds, 13 packages ...	80
Flour, 100 barrels 300 tons ...	6080	Silks, 2 boxes ...	40
Grindery, 3 packages ...	85	Sugar, 153 tons ...	
Goloshes, 6 cases ...	71	Stoves, 11 ...	42
Glassware, 105 packages	230	Sperm oil, 7 tuns ...	300
Ginger wine, 14 packages	30	Shingles, 80,000 ...	400
Geneva, 816 cases ...	552	Skins, 26 packages ...	280
Hams, 13 cases ...	100	Stationery, 51 packages ...	1125
Haberdashery, 38 packages ...	2500	Saddlery, 52 packages ...	2190
Hats, 8 cases ...	320	Tinplates, 24 boxes ...	120
Hops, 71 pockets ...	1200	Turret clock, 7 packages	400
Horns, 752 ...	15	Turps, 50 drums ...	60
Hardware, 104 packages	2223	Timber, 46,000 feet ...	456
Hides, 248 ...	127	Trimmings, 4 cases ...	800
Ironmongery, 37 packages ...	500	Tobacco, 139 packages ...	3295
		Tea, 4317 packages ...	2850
		Twine, 3 bales ...	25
		Vinegar, 50 half-hogsheads	125
		Wire, 10½ tons ...	304
		Whips, 2 cases ...	25
		Wheat, 10387 bushels ...	3854
		Wool, 280 bales ...	8236
		Wine, 6 hogsheads, 114 quarter-casks, 395 cases	2135

EXPORTS.

	£		£
Apparel, 2 packages ...	20	Hardware, 508 packages	1287
Apothecaries' ware, 7 packages ...	60	Iron wire, 11 tons ...	250
Agricultural implements, 3 cases ...	30	Iron, 12½ tons ...	179
Ale, 26 packages ...	97	Ironmongery, 236 packages ...	454
Butter, 234 packages ...	409	Leather goods, 5 packages ...	205
Bran, 80 bushels ...	5	Matches, 1 case ...	20
Blankets, 5 bales ...	120	Machinery, 30 packages	300
Biscuits, 68 packages ...	77	Maize, 189 bushels ...	60
Beer, 97 packages ...	278	Nails, 35 packages ...	135
Brandy, 168 packages ...	362	Oysters, 76 bags ...	53
Beef, 135 tierces ...	460	Oil, 7 tuns 52 packages ...	280
Boots, 17 packages ...	366	Oats, 1408 bushels ...	280
Cheeses, 445 ...	138	Onions, 1½ ton ...	15
Corks, 4 bales ...	40	Oilstores, 189 packages ...	480
Confectionery, 15 cases ...	120	Pipes, 16 cases ...	21
Cigars, 16 cases ...	405	Plants, 1 package ...	16
Coke, 2 tons ...	10	Potatoes, 5 tons ...	50
Candles, 206 cases ...	346	Paint, 289 packages ...	161
Coper ore, 36 cwt. ...	40	Rock salt, 2 tons ...	13
Coal, 357 tons ...	362	Rifles, 6 cases ...	600
Champagne, 15 cases ...	23	Rams, 4 ...	130
Coffee, 3½ tons ...	384	Rum, 13 hogsheads ...	159
Condiments, 12 cases ...	15	Rice, 18½ tons, 240 bags	584
Cedar, 21,000 feet ...	200	Shipchandlery, 9 packages ...	55
Currants, 10 packages ...	39	Saddlery, 5 packages ...	211
Claret, 17 cases ...	50	Starch, 40 cases ...	60
Cotton, 2 bales ...	12	Soap, 90 boxes ...	125
Drays, 20 ...	220	Sugar, 250 bags, 44 tons ...	2381
Drugs, 6 packages ...	53	Steam winch, 1 ...	350
Drapery, 57 packages ...	2276	Skins, 6 packages ...	46
Empty casks, 100 tuns ...	180	Stationery, 5 packages ...	67
Earthenware, 18 crates ...	196	Spikes, 7330 ...	60
Eggs, 1 hogsheads ...	2	Salt, 2½ tons ...	14
Effects, 10 packages ...	93	Slops, 2 cases ...	60
Felloes, 900 ...	55	Stationery, 9 packages ...	187
Fancy goods, 18 packages	204	Tallow, 197 casks ...	1880
Fruit, 162 packages ...	140	Tortoiseshell, 4 cases ...	270
Flour, 119 tons ...	2020	Treacle, 20 cans ...	8
Fish, 91 packages ...	82	Tobacco, 23 packages ...	634
Furniture, 65 packages ...	674	Tapioca, 10 cases ...	50
Galvanised iron, 19 cases	160	Turps, 6 drums ...	6
Groceries, 47 packages ...	112	Tea, 296 packages ...	1277
Gloves, 2 cases ...	120	Vestas, 20 cases ...	240
Grindery, 1 case ...	20	Whalebone, 20 bundles ...	120
Glass, 144 packages ...	148	Woollens, 1 bale ...	20
Geneva, 642 cases ...	578	Whisky, 50 packages ...	150
Horses, 88 ...	860	Woolpacks, 3 bales ...	30
Hock, 38 cases ...	10	Wine, 128 packages ...	718
Hides, 960 ...	940	Wool, 1355 bales ...	60,456
Hops, 6 pockets ...	340		
Hay, 7 tons ...	69		

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th May, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of additions to Duck River Bridge, Parramatta	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 14th May.
Construction of a Punt for the Macquarie River, at Wellington; GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD, 2nd District. Morrice's Flat; Cross Roads Extension; Midway Rivulet	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 21st May.
Erection of Additions to Lock-up, Singleton. Repairs to Dam at Parramatta; Erection of Mounted Patrol Barracks, Goulburn; GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. Goonoo Goonoo to Moonbi Village; Moonbi Village to Kentucky; Kentucky to Armidale	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th May.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD. Extension near Bark Huts, between Cairn's Hill and Blade's Hill; Oxley's Lane to Cowpasture Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th June
MUDGEE ROAD. Cherry Tree Hill; GREAT WESTERN ROAD. 1st District. West of Mill's Inn; Near Fullagar's house; Lawson's Hill, towards Penrith; South Creek Bridge, towards Penrith; Extension of Contract 4, towards Penrith	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th June.

N.B.—No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works, Road Branch,
Sydney, May 11th, 1861.

OLD PICTON BRIDGE.—To be SOLD by auction, on the spot, on SATURDAY, May the 18th, at 2 p.m., the Timber belonging to the Old Bridge, at Picton. Terms, cash.

The party purchasing will be required to remove the same within fourteen days, under a penalty of £5.

By order of the Commissioner of Roads,
S. G SHARP, Chief Clerk.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shewn by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	50 16 8	23 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction.
British Mutual ..	16 11 3	104 4 0	49 10 0	3 11 10	With future reductions.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY............	16 2 1	192 13 0	89 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions.

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Propriety, and the following Baord of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., C.E.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding................ £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding.................................... £1,213,800

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

MR. W. P. COWLISHAW.—We, the undersigned members of the Paddington and Surry Hills Volunteer Rifles, having been present when Captain Lyons called upon Mr W. P. Cowlishaw to explain why he paid an account exceeding £2 in cash, testify to the strict and literal truthfulness of the statement that Mr. Cowlishaw said—"The amount was too small to be paid by cheque." His contradiction of this fact (not to speak of other falsities contained in his letter of yesterday's date) fully absolves Captain Lyons from attending to any further statements from such an individual.

Sydney, 9th May.

F. P. D. Meares, 1st lieutenant. | Thomas Field, corporal
| G. M. Barff
Henry Phillips, 2nd lieutenant | James Tirgle
| Ernest Logan
Henry M'Crea, sergeant | John S. Carroll, corporal
John Phillips, ditto | T. E. Hall
Marcus D. Logan | William Billerwell.
Charles Bird

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the goods of OWEN MURNANE, late of Swallow Creek, in the district of Bathurst, in the territory of New South Wales, grazier, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, JAMES FITZPATRICK, of Bathurst, in the territory of New South Wales, storekeeper, and PATRICK SULLIVAN of Rock Forest, in the district of Bathurst, in the said territory, grazier, creditors of the above-named deceased, intend to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, intestate, may be granted to them.

Dated at Bathurst, this ninth day of May, A.D. 1861.

M'INTOSH and PINNOCK, proctors for the said James Fitzpatrick and Patrick Sullivan.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, from persons willing to discharge the office of Treasurer to the Municipal Council. Full particulars may be obtained at the Council Chambers.

By order of the Council,
GEORGE PHILBEN, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Redfern, 11th May, 1861.

MUNICIPALITY of WOOLLAHRA.—TENDERS, addressed to the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, at the Council Chambers, will be received up to the 14th instant, for the construction of a STONE CULVERT, in Ocean-street. Full particulars may be learnt from the Clerk of the Council, or Foreman of Works. The tenders may either include the whole of the work, or the materials and labour may be tendered for separately. Council Chambers, Point Piper Road, 8th May.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for four first-class HOUSES, to be erected in Phillip-street, near Bridge-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—TENDERS are invited for the Stock, Book Debts, and Goodwill of a well-established General Business, about 80 miles from Sydney. Particulars can be ascertained on application to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS wanted for painting the Presbyterian Church, Balmain. Apply to Mr. JAMES M'DONALD, architect, Balmain.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS required for painting or cementing the outside of a house at Newtown. For particulars apply, early, to W. H. HOLMES, corner of Market and Sussex streets.

TO FENCERS.—TENDERS are required for Fencing an Allotment of Land at the Glebe. For particulars apply to Mr. E. T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

BURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

PIANOFORTE.—A very fine second-hand cottage Pianoforte for SALE. Apply at 356, George-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!!—In consequence of not being able to entice the Champion Puller of England to meet the undersigned to try his powers on the waters of Port Jackson, he is determined to go to England and pull him on any water in England—therefore, he has placed the whole of his boats, sheds, &c., in the hands of ALEXANDER MOORE, and CO., to dispose of by private contract, if such an agreement can be made in a few days; if not, to dispose of the same by public auction, at an early day. RICHARD GREEN.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Richard Green to sell by private contract, the whole of his boats, sheds, tools, &c., as follows:—

The floating shed, situated Woolloomooloo Bay, at the end of Forbes-street, with moorings and tackle complete. Also one large open sailing boat (the well-known Leisure Hour), and certainly the best open sailing, fishing, or pleasure boat in the harbour. Three light waterman's skiffs, suitable for amateurs, being exceedingly well finished and copper-fastened, and the fastest boats in Sydney, viz., the Thought, Dream, and Whisper. The Brothers, one large waterman's skiff, suitable for pleasure or fishing, copper-fastened and keyed, strongly built. One wager boat, the Champion, the winner of five prizes, and, without doubt, the fastest and best built boat in the colony. The Volunteer, one large twenty-one feet sailing-boot, copper-fastened, a first-rate pleasure or sailing boat, sails and oars complete.

One large fishing or sailing boat, the Zingara, copper fastened, with sails and oars complete.

One large skiff, the Rose, copper-fastened, and in good condition.

One large skiff, the Star, copper-fastened.

One sailing dingy, copper-fastened, with sails, &c., &c., complete.

Two wager boats, well-known by the names of Vision and Shadow.

Also, moorings, ropes, sails, oars, sculls, paddles, &c., too numerous to particularise. Also, a quantity of boat builders' and shipwrights' tools, &c.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TAKE CARE OF THE PENCE, AND THE POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.—J. V. LAVERS and CO.'S AUSTRALIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING.

J. V. LAVERS and CO. beg to inform the public that the enormous amount annually sent out of this colony for liquid blacking has induced them to turn their attention to its manufacture, and they have succeeded in producing from colonial materials an article which will bear a favourable comparison with the best hitherto imported. They have at a large outlay completed a building for the purpose, at the rear of their stores in George-street, and are at present in a position to supply the wants of the colony. They do not intend to bring their manufacture into notice by puffing; but simply request all persons interested in the welfare of this rising community to give it a trial, and direct inquiry for LAVERS' and CO.'s Australian Liquid Japan Blacking. Every sixpence expended in which, being put into circulation, instead of, as at present, being sent out of the colony, to the extent of at least £20,000. Twenty thousand pounds per annum.

J. V. and CO. do not ask for any protection to their industry, feeling convinced they can supply an article as good and as cheap as can be produced in the world, and at the same time have a fair profit.

The public are already in possession of numerous testimonials with regard to the superior quality of this Blacking. They now subjoin the following, trusting it will tend to banish that prejudice which most articles of colonial manufacture have hitherto had at first to contend with:—

"Sydney, 17th April, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—I have tried your blacking, and find it not only good, but equal to any English brand. I hope the public will give it the preference which any article produced by colonial labour deserves.

"E. VICKERY,
"Wholesale manufacturer and importer of boots and shoes."

Mr. J. V. Lavers, George-street.

"A NEW COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Lavers, the cordial manufacturer, of George-street, has introduced a very superior article of general consumption—liquid blacking—and from the demand, bids fair to dissipate the import of the celebrated 'Day and Martin.' The getting up is entirely upon the London principle, except the show cards, which have a very artistic representation of the emu and kangaroo. The principal demand at present is confined to the boot and shoe trade, who prefer it to the imported article."—Vide SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 8th May.

The above article may be obtained for the present, in any quantity, small or large, at their Stores, George-street, or of either of the houses mentioned in the testimonials above alluded to, viz.—

Messrs. Cocks and Hunt, George-street | Mr. John Lobb, Pitt-street
Mr. John Fletcher, George-street | Mr. James Vickery, George-street
Mr. J. M Illidge, George-street | Mr. E. Vickery, George-street.

J. V. LAVERS and CO.

WALTER BRADLEY, General Auctioneer, Valuer, and Commission Agent, 239, George-street (formerly the Bank of Australasia), will make cash advances (without any extra charge) on furniture, plate, jewellery, pianofortes, general merchandise, &c., intended for sale by auction.

Gentlemen leaving the colony, and others, are respectfully informed that he has long been accustomed to the management of sales of valuable household furniture, and will doubtless give satisfaction to those parties who favour him with their effects and appreciate care and attention.

Makers of colonial furniture will have every facility afforded them, and their manufactures exhibited in his spacious auction room to the best advantage, no charge being made for labour or store rent.

Account sales rendered immediately after every sale.

HANKS and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.—H. and Co., beg to inform the public that they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name which has done so.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, Medicine Cases, Books on Homœopathy, &c., are sold by JOHN BELL, Homœopathic Chemist, as cheap as by any person in Sydney. Purchasers have the further advantage of getting genuine and fresh medicines. Mr. Bell's medicines are recommended by the Homœopathic physicians, Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Meymott, whose prescriptions Mr. Bell has dispensed since his establishment in Sydney in 1856.

JOHN BELL (late Bell and Huntley), Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—At home and abroad—this should be the "Vade Mecum" of every traveller. Holloway's ointment is a certain cure for cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, wounds, and all skin diseases. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rhematism, &c., are instantly relieved by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never purchased Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A whole sheet of medical testimonials accompany each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Price, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; carriage free.

FOR SALE, a NEWSPAPER, published in a flourishing country town. Good jobbing office annexed. Easy terms. For particulars apply to M. A. T., HERALD Office.

WELL'S MAP of the COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, coloured or plain, showing the Electoral Districts under the New Electoral Act; also the parishes, with the line of rail from Sydney to Parramatta, Penrith, Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Picton. To be obtained at the Atlas Office, Hunter-street; or Mrs. WELLS, 39, Burton-street, near Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

COLONIAL TWEED and DOESKINS.—Messrs. DONALDSON and CO. invite attention to their Stock of all wool Colonial-made Tweeds and Doeskins—the texture and patterns of which are particularly suited to the present season.

A liberal discount to the trade and wholesale buyers for the interior and the colonies.

G. O'BRIEN, sole agent, 320, George-street, Sydney.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street West.

PRICE LIST.—CASH ON DELIVERY.
£1 12 0 per ton best Newcastle screened coal
1 8 0 ditto ditto unscreened
1 5 0 well adapted for stoves
1 3 0 for steam or manufactory
0 16 0 ditto blacksmiths'
0 17 0 per load ironbark junks, or chopped.

N.B.—A large supply of breeze, coke, and charcoal constantly on hand, equally cheap.

Orders by post promptly attended to.

CORN-SHELLERS, single and double hopper. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

ALLSOP'S ALE, new brew, on SALE by GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

ON SALE, 2800 bushels prime Adelaide WHEAT. J. ROWLING, 41, King-street West.

FAMILY TABLE MANGLES, £5 5s. each. LEA and SON, manufacturers, 70, York-street.

LAMBS, 7s. 6d. per head, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

CAUSTIC SODA (Muspratt's) for SALE, cheap. WILLIAM NIXON, Commercial Wharf, King-st.

PIGS' FEED, cheap. INKSON and CO., Bridge-street.

SALAD OIL on SALE, ex Damascus. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 90, Clarence-street.

MUSLIN SETS, COLLARS, &c.—DAVID JONES and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they have received an extensive consignment of SEWED MUSLIN GOODS, from one of the most celebrated manufacturers in Scotland, the whole of which will be opened THIS DAY for IMMEDIATE SALE, upwards of
3200 muslin and cambric sets
5750 ditto ditto collars (all richly worked)
marked in plain figures.

D. J. and Co. would remind their friends that these exquisite goods will be sold at an UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION from the manufacturer's price, and are of similar value to those offered by them in August last.

D. J. and Co. further announce that their principal WINTER SHIPMENTS are now landing from the Cyclone and Damascus, of which full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

D. JONES and CO., 345 and 347, George-street. Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

MAY BALL.
Rich LACE DRESSES, in black and white
Rich LACE FLOUNCINGS, in black and white
Rich FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, and moire antique, in white, mauve, louise, napoleon, pink, &c., &c.

The above select goods will be offered at unusually low prices during the next fourteen days.

JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO
Cavendish House, George-street (next Commercial Bank).

CHEAP WINTER MANTLES.—The undersigned has just received, ex mail steamer, and other late arrivals, in addition to his already large and magnificent stock, thirteen cases, containing TWO THOUSAND MANTLES, which are now being offered to the public at the following extraordinary low prices:—
250 ladies' cloth mantles, 4s. 11d., usual price 12s. 9d.
390 ditto ditto ditto, 6s. 11d., ditto 16s. 6d.
325 ditto ditto ditto, 8s. 9d., ditto 21s.
480 ditto ditto ditto, 12s. 6d., ditto 27s. 6d.
275 ditto ditto ditto, 16s. 9d., ditto 31s. 6d.
280 ditto ditto ditto, 18s. 6d., ditto 37s. 6d.
3 cases cloth jackets, from 8s. 11d. to 30s.
2 ditto children's ditto ditto, 2s. 11d. to 12s. 9d.

JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

N.B.—Ladies are respectfully invited to an inspection previous to purchasing elsewhere.

BOYS' Superior English Volunteer Shako CAPS. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, has for SALE:—
Turpentine
Colza oil
Boiled and raw oil
Stockholm pitch
Chalk, ruddle, bluestone
Soda crystals
3-bushel bags
Putty, soft soap
Glue, pumice and rotten stone
Window glass, Chance's, all sizes
Gold leaf, lamp black, emery
White lead
Red lead
Paints and colours
Paperhangings
Wrapping papers
Writing papers
Assorted stationery, and inks
Account books
Patent nails, assorted
Sheet zinc

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

CHINA GOODS, now landing, for SALE:—
Clothes baskets, in nests of 3
Cumquats, 6-pot cases
Chow-chow, 6-pot cases
Chess boards
Sets chess-men
Ivory card cases
Sandalwood ditto, &c.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings Bank.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best brands on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Various brands for SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

TURKEY OPIUM for SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Adelaide fine flour, various brands
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 5
Woolpacks, 10 and 10½ lbs.
Gunny bags
Case brandies
Chinese tobacco
Kent hops
Caustic soda
Burton ale in bulk
Allsopp's ale, bottled by Friend
Worthington and Robinson's bottled ale.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

FIREWORKS. Fireworks.—A splendid selection, at the noted cheap house. C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77 and 79, King-street.

CHINESE CRACKERS.—382 packages, to be had only of C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77 and 79, King-st.

IRONMONGERY, Oils, Colours, Paperhangings, and window glass. COLE'S, 94, William-street.

TO GARDENERS.—Brades's Patent Scythes, Saynor's pruning knives, saws, Foster's spades. COLE'S, 94, William-street.

PATNA RICE for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

ON SALE:—
Kerosene oil
Paraffin oil
Colza oil
Castor oil
Boiled and raw oil
Turpentine and naptha.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.
Liverpool coarse, fine, and rock salt
Invoices of Batty's and Hill and Ledger's
Quart, pint, and half-pint oils
Ditto and ditto pickles
Sardines, half and quarter; starch and blue
Patent groats
And every article in the trade.

WILLIAM BARNETT, King and York streets.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—Whisky, Campbelltown (a direct shipment), in hogsheads and quarters, shipped at 11 o.p.

Ditto, case, each 1 dozen, superior quality.

MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING, ex Cyclone.—Petrolene, Kerosene, and Paraffine oils, very superior; table and hanging lamps, globes, chimneys, wicks, &c. At F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

PATENT GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.—
5 tons 6 feet lengths, 26 gauge
8 tons 6 feet lengths, 27 gauge
5 tons 7 feet lengths, 26 gauge
5 tons 8 feet lengths, 26 gauge

For SALE, by IREDALE and CO., opposite the Markets.

MANILA HAWSERS, from 8-inch to 9-inch "hawser laid," for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

MINERS' BOOTS, American, and of most superior quality, for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

TASMANIAN FINE FLOUR by the ton or bag, corner of George and Argyle streets. HENRY FISHER and SON

EMPTY 200 Gallon VATS, for SALE. Corner of George and Argyle streets. HENRY FISHER and SON.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1,000 ASH OARS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

210,000 HOBART TOWN Palings and Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

CEDAR, at reduced prices; glazed sashes, 9s. per pair. STEWART'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street.

WOULDHAM Patent Portland CEMENT for SALE. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

FOREST OAK SHINGLES for Sale. W. JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.—The largest and best assortment in Sydney. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, 5, 6, and 7 feet, Spokes, Dray Poles, Shafts, &c W. JOLLY and CO.

A LARGE assortment of CEDAR, in logs and boards. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Billet Wood, in long and short billets. W. JOLLY and CO., Sydney Railway Station.

GUANO for SALE, ex Morning Light, in any quantity, from one hundredweight to one ton and upwards, at £12 per ton. Apply to P. FARRELLY, North Shore Ferry, Windmill-street.

FOR SALE, several choice BUILDING ALLOTMENTS; one in Liverpool-street, cheap. M. REYNOLDS, solicitor, King-street.

FOR SALE, First-class BUGGY, with hood, £55. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street.

BROUGHAM and Double Set of HARNESS for SALE. Price £60. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, three superior DOG-CARTS, built by Messrs. R. and E. Vezey, of Bath. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, a one-horse PHAETON, and harness. Inquire of Mr. MATTHEW HARRIS, opposite Mr. Bell's garden, St. Leonards, North Shore.

TO DAIRYMEN.—FOR SALE, cheap, Two Milch COWS and one BULL. J. SEYMOUR, Waverley.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, an excellent Business PREMISES, situate in High-street, West Maitland, nearly opposite the new theatre, and now occupied by Mr. Levien. The situation first-rate, being near the Royal Hotel, the theatre, and not many yards distant from the Railway Station, at the crossing near Dr. Scott's. Apply to DODDS and CO., East Maitland.

FOR SALE, 127 two year-old HEIFERS, just arrived, in very excellent condition, from the Balonne. They are a particularly quiet, well-bred, choice lot, and can be seen at Macquarie Fields. S. E. BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

TO THE HOUSELESS.—£1600, £800, £700.—The advertiser begs to offer the choice of Three most comfortable Family RESIDENCES, all detached, and delightfully situated; large gardens and water frontage. Terms liberal, and unquestionable title. For further particulars apply to X. X., 269, George-street.

ROSENEATH HOUSE, and 2 ACRES OF LAND, EDGECLIFFE-ROAD.—The public are earnestly requested to inspect this most eligible property prior to the day of sale, WEDNESDAY, 15th MAY. MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, on easy terms, a newly-finished brick COTTAGE and GROUNDS, situate within ten minutes' walk of the Junction Railway Station. The house consists of eight rooms, kitchen, and laundry, with cellar attached. There is an abundant supply of water. The out-offices are newly built of stone, and consist of coach-house, stabling, horse-box, fowl-house, with loft over all, and shed attached. The garden, orchard, and cultivation consist of nine acres, and there is a securely fenced and cleared paddock of seventeen acres, and above an acre of new orchard and flower garden around the house. For particulars, apply to No. 10 Box, Post-Office, Sydney.

LAND FOR SALE near the Town of Wollongong.—For Sale, 25¼ ACRES of first-rate land, cleared, fenced, and divided into two paddocks, situated at Fairy Meadow, near Wollongong, bounded by the late William Smith's land, and the mill known as Palmer's steam mill, and fronting the Bulli Road. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to J. S. ROGERS, Esq., solicitor, Wollongong; or of GERALD ANDERSON, Towroger, near Wollongong.

If not sold privately, it will be offered by auction on an early day. Title unexceptionable.

IMPORTANT TO WINE GROWERS.—To be LEASED, for a term of five years, from the 1st July next, PORPHYRY VINEYARD. For particulars apply to Messrs. DODDS and CO., auctioneers, East Maitland; H. HAMBURGER, commission agent, New Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, Porphyry, Seaham. None save principals need apply.

MARINE VILLAS, four, five, nine, and twelve rooms, with gardens and grounds, for SALE or to be LET. JULES JOUBERT, 289, George-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS and DAIRYMEN.—For SALE, a Market GARDEN, nearly 2 acres in full crop; 8 years to run. A good 4-roomed Cottage, stable and shed, yard for poultry, &c. W. LARBALESTIER, Waterloo Estate

FOR SALE, in the New England district, delivered either at Bendemere or Armidale, on 1st April—1000 ewes, two years and upwards.

Application to be made to Mr. MARK, Emu Creek; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, forty good SPRINGERS and young BULLOCKS, fit for workers. Apply to THOMAS CHIPPENDALE, Bradbury Park, Campbelltown.

YABBER, BURNETT DISTRICT.—This well-known Station for SALE, with the following stock:—

6000 first-class sheep, warranted sound, and never to have been diseased

800 head of well-bred cattle, together with horses and first-class improvements.

The estimated capability of this station, consisting of four blocks, is 12,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle. Full particulars may be had on application to A. SWANSON, Esq., Yabber; or to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE, 7000 Wethers, from 2½ to 4½ years.
1500 maiden ewes, 1½ years
1500 ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
3000 aged ewes.

Apply to JOHN C. RYRIE, Esq., Euromedha, Dubbo, or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney

EWES, 6000, on first-class Queensland Stations. Wethers, 10,000, ditto ditto. For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 6, Wynyard-street.

STORE CATTLE, 5000 head in Queensland; 2000 head on the Gwydir. For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 6, Wynyard-street

STATIONS FOR SALE.
On the Murrumbidgee, partly stocked, sheep, cattle
Near Molong, partly stocked with sheep only
On the Merri Merri Creek, partly stocked with cattle
Turrigan Swamp and Carwell—Bligh district
Several runs, stocked with 10,000 sheep and upwards, in Queensland
Kennedy district, eight blocks, capacity 60,000 sheep, 50 miles from Port Cooper
Raspberry Creek and Shoal Water, 60 miles from Rockhampton
Port Curtis, No. 1 and 2, Gillinbin and Mount Funnell, 4 blocks
Duck Creek—Three blocks, partly stocked with cattle
District of Bligh—Celebrated runs with cattle
New England, partly stocked with sheep and cattle
Dawson River, 15 miles frontage, good sheep country, 115 miles from Rockhampton, very cheap
Narran Culgoa and Bokhara Rivers—14 stations, very choice, about one-half in Queensland and one-half in New South Wales.

All particulars of the above can be obtained of R. FORBES, at 78, King-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Wethers, 1739, 2 years old last September
Ewes, 796, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 840, 12 months old last September
Wethers, 400, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 1300, 4 to 6 years old.
5075

They are perfectly sound. For price, &c., apply to A BLOMFIELD, Cooma, Maneroo. No objection to deliver at Goulburn.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.—Four excellent BLOCKS the Castlereagh; also four first-rate Blocks on on Mackenzie, within 140 miles of Rockhampton.

Apply to HENRY BEIT, stock and station agent, 6, Wynyard-street.

TO PARTIES requiring a First-rate PUBLIC-HOUSE.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of, by private contract, one of the best paying public-houses in the city, being situated in the most central part of Pitt-street, now doing a first-class trade, with six and a half years' lease to run, at a mere nominal rent. The severe illness of the proprietor is the only reason for parting with this valuable business. For further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse Sale.

BURT and CO.'s Horse Sale, THIS DAY, will comprise the following—
6 first-class young horses from Muswellbrook (see advertisement)
1 bay horse, adapted for a patent safety
4 horses from Kiama
1 bay horse, phaeton, and harness
20 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness horses, &c.
Carts, trucks, drays, harness, saddles, &c.

Family Turn-out.
Horse Phaeton and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, thoroughly quiet and accustomed to be used by a family; also,
A light cab phaeton and silver-plated harness.

Twenty Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. Bowman, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant,
Six young horses, just arrived from Muswellbrook, viz.,
"Sportsman," a handsome bay carriage horse
"Almack," grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness, a very fine hack
"Cockey," a brown cob, broken to saddle and harness
"Patience," a bay horse, ditto ditto
"Victoria," handsome bay filly, handled
"Jack," grey cart horse, good in all kinds of harness.
☞ These horses are all quiet and in good condition.

Postponed till WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

50 Colts and Mares.
Sale at the Cattle Market Yards.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from J. Town, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on WEDNESDAY, May 15th, at 12 o'clock sharp,
50 superior young sound horses and mares, in fine condition, 4 to 6 years old. Among them are some good heavy draught colts, others suitable for saddle and gig. To be sold to the highest bidder for cash. No reserve.

Horses and Carts.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of three heavy draught horses, each subject to trial with a ton up Druitt-street
5 good gig and carriage horses
4 excellent stock horses, with saddles, &c.
20 other horses of various descriptions
Spring-carts, dogcarts, drays, harness, &c.

Powerful Well-bred Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from — Hibburd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Governor Bourke Inn Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
60 head of first-class horses, just arrived, in first-rate order, consisting of broken and unbroken horses.
The superior quality of Mr. Hibburd's stock is so well known as to require no comment from the auctioneer, suffice it to say that their breeders describe them as being far superior to any of the lots which have lately been sold.

Draft of Unbroken Horses.
The well-known HP (conjoined) and PB brands.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, Governor Bourke Inn, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of useful horses, in good condition, from the Western district, of the well-known H P (conjoined) and PB brands.
No reserve.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

On the premises, Labour Bazaar.
Pianoforte, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding
Cooking Stoves, Perambulator, Cart Harness
China, Large Scales and Weights, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of good household furniture, and other effects, viz.,
Cottage pianoforte (by Venn, London)
Hair sofas, couches, and chairs
Telescope tables and chimney glasses
Engravings, clocks, and ornaments
Chiffonieres, chests of drawers, and bookcase
Iron and wood bedsteads
Washstands, toilet glasses, curtains, &c.
2 large velvet pile carpets, floorcloth, &c.
Palliasses, feather beds, and blankets
Cooking stoves, perambulator, cart harness, &c.
Large scales and weights, china, glassware, &c.
Terms, cash.

To all whom it may concern.
Ex Ackbar, Hatten, master
1 Roll Carpet, less or more damaged by sea water.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
1 roll carpet, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, May 14th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.
Useful Household Furniture
Milch Goat and sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the above place, on TUESDAY, May 14th, at 11 o'clock,
A nice little lot of cottage furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Wonders from the Eastern World.
Curiosities and Manufactures, just arrived from Jeddo and other Eastern Ports.

Sixty Packages of Elegant and Curious China Ornaments, Idols, Valuable Silks, Choice Cabinets of exquisite workmanship, Real Mermaids, and other wonders—the whole of which will be exhibited at the Rooms of the Auctioneer (formerly the Bank of Australasia), on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, and sold by auction on the MONDAY following.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from the importer of the above (who has been residing at Jeddo for some time) to sell by auction, on MONDAY week next, May 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Full particulars of which will shortly be published.
Terms, cash.

The public are respectfully informed that these goods must not be mentioned in the same breath with the inferior Chinese gimcracks which have long glutted the Sydney markets, as in workmanship and elegance they cannot be surpassed.

Wines, Spirits.
Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

TUESDAY, 14th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
Wines, spirits, liquers, &c., in great variety
Ale, porter, &c., various brands.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Holloware
Tinware.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
Invoices of ironmongery, hollowware, tinware, &c.
Full particulars of which will appear.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers and others,
Important Preliminary Announcement.
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions.

FRIDAY, 17th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11 o'clock,
Several shipments of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., ex late arrivals.
Full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

AT 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.—For SALE by public auction, by Messrs THRELKELD and CO., at their Rooms, George-street, choice cargo of CEDAR, by the Cyclone, from Richmond River.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Crouch.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Crouch, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The retail stock of
Toys, Bohemian glassware
Jewellery, stationery, and cabinet ware
Perfumery, musical instruments, and sundries.
Terms, liberal.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Crouch.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee.

Fireworks. Fireworks.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Crouch, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Toys of every description
Fancy goods in endless variety
At 12 o'clock, fireworks, viz.,
Mutated pieces, rockets, bengal lights
Triangle wheels, roman candles, double crackers
Blue lights, Italian streamers, mortars
Catharine wheels, squibs, &c.
Terms, liberal.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Crouch.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee.

On FRIDAY, 17th instant.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Crouch, George-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An extensive assortment of fancy goods
Jewellery, games of every description
Elegant dressing-cases, workboxes, writing desks, &c.
Portemonnaies, pocketbooks, musical instruments, &c.
Perfumery, papier mache, and Chinese goods.
At 12 o'clock,
The orchestrion.

This elegant and brilliant-toned instrument which has attracted thousands to hear its beautiful self-playing harmony and melody, possesses the power of a well organised full band, and the exquisiteness of its machinery stands preeminent in the colonies. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing should attend punctually at 12 o'clock as above.

Catalogues to be had of the auctioneer, Pitt-street.

To Buchers and Graziers

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Pitt and Sullivan to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
110 head of store and fat cattle, in lots.
These are a nice lot for the paddocks.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—Dwelling-house and block of land, known as Cheadle's, occupied by Mr. Norman, blacksmith.
TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.—Land near the Railway Station.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.
Dwelling-house and large Block of Land, known as Mr. Cheadle's, fronting the Cook's River Road, a little beyond Mr. Davis', Brompton Hotel, and now occupied by Mr. Norman, blacksmith.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of forty feet to the Cook's River Road with a depth of 200 feet extending to a road at the rear, being lots 16 and 32 of section 1 of the Brompton Estate, on which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE with slate roof, containing four rooms; kitchen, and shed, of wood, attached; at the back, yard; blacksmith's shed, small paddock, &c., at the rear.
This is a well known property on the Cook's River Road. It is in the centre of a numerous population and very improving neighbourhood, and admirably adapted for business purposes.
The sale is by order of the mortgagee, and will be absolute.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

Block of LAND fronting Charles-street, near the Railway Station, being lots 49, 51, and 53 of section 5 of the subdivision of the property of C. C. Forbes, Esq., having 99 feet frontage to Charles-street, by a depth of 175½ feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described block of land, in the centre of the TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
This is one of the best sites near the station, elevated, and commanding a good view.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BURWOOD.

SIX ALLOTMENTS of Land, containing about one quarter of an acre each, near the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock,
All those six allotments of land, being allotments 2 to 7 of O'Connell's estate, Burwood, having each about 55¼ feet frontage to Cinder-street, with a depth of 132 feet.
These allotments of land are very favourably situated, close to the station, and adjoining the property belonging to J. F. Hilly, Esq. They will be sold in one or more lots, to suit purchasers; and the whole, or any portion, would form a splendid site for a first-class suburban villa.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

QUEENSLAND.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

That Extensive, First-class, Valuable Pastoral Property known as the
UNDALLAH STATION,
situated on the CONDAMINE RIVER, embracing six splendid Blocks of Country—
BLYTHSLAND
PALMY CREEK
CULGARA
TARA
CONGRANNY or WOOLLANGNAL, and
MEAMBER.
Together with the following Stock, viz.—
14,017 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS, and
1,400 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.
Comfortable Homestead, Woolshed, Stockyards, and every other convenience requisite for working a property of this importance and extent.

Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class PASTORAL PROPERTY.
The UNDALLAH STATION comprises a very extensive tract of richly grassed open country, having a frontage of 22 miles to the Condamine River, besides being abundantly watered by numerous never-failing creeks. Two of the runs, viz., Meamber and Congranny, are on the north bank of the river, having a frontage of 16 miles, and the other four are on the opposite side, running eastward, and embrace a very large area of splendid Grazing Country abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH, and are noted in the district for their large carrying capabilities. As a whole property these runs are estimated to carry about 30,000 SHEEP, in addition to about 1500 head of CATTLE. Undullah Station is about 26 miles from the post town of Condamine, and scarcely 200 miles from water carriage at Ipswich. It is surrounded by other well-know properties, including Tiereyboo, Werango, and Cox's runs, and enjoys a reputation second to none in the district.
The IMPROVEMENTS are all in capital order, and comprise—
COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with verandah back and front, detached kitchen, slop, flour, and meat store, overseer's cottage, three men's huts, large WOOLSHED, substantial cattle yards for drafting, herding, and milking; securely enclosed paddock of 500 acres, eleven sheep stations, with huts, and two yards at each, besides several shifting stations, &c.
With the above runs will be sold the following sheep, viz.:—

About 1264 maidens ewes
352 2½ years ditto
275, 3½ ditto ditto
521, 4½ ditto ditto
975, 5 ditto ditto
2548, 6 and 7 ditto ditto

5935 ewes, more or less.
About 1830, 1½ years, wethers
950, 2½ ditto, ditto
734, 3½ ditto, ditto.

3514 wethers, more or less
About 4418 weaners, more or less
150 rams, more or less

In all 14,107 sheep, more or less; and
1400 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
_ Stores, drays, teams, horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
The high character, as a well-conducted and profitable property, for which these stations have been so long noted in the district, and the top prices always realised for the well-known AB clip of wool, speak sufficiently for the value of this property, without requiring further comment. To capitalists this sale opens one of the best opportunities for securing a first-class Darling Downs station, in thorough working order, which has been offered to them during the season, as the above valuable pastoral property is now brought forward for positive sale on the date mentioned.

Gold Watches and Gold Chains.
Without any reserve.
A bona fide sale of 4 Gold Watches, and 4 Gold Chains, belonging to a family, the proceeds of whose property must be divided at once.
Also a few articles of Jewellery.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell the above by auction, at his Rooms, 172, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 13th May, at 11 o'clock precisely.
These watches and chains are genuine and superior article.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 14th May.

To Watchmakers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of American clocks, consisting of
Wellington strike, Ogees, rosewood scroll
Extra column, working, fox and hare, bronzed
Assorted bronze and iron, bronze and gilt
Alarm, Crimea, wreath iron strike, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Now Landing, ex Cyclone.
10 Cases Oil Paintings
Musical Instruments, Stereoscopes, Telescopes, Photographic Lenses, Microscopes, Large Assortment of Plated Jewellery, Pocket Cutlery, Fish Hooks, in variety, &c., &c.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) will sell the above by auction, at their Mart, 356, George-street, on an early day.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Monday, 13th May.

Notice to Purchasers of New and Standard Works of Continental Literature, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above, of their sales, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Comprising a collection of new and standard works of continental literature.
5 cases novels, assorted.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Monday, 13th May.

To Booksellers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases novels, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

MONDAY, 13th May.

New Standard Works of Continental Literature.
Just landed.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 13th May,
A collection of books in continental literature.
The following are a few of the authors:—
Madame de Bawr
Dr. Foyer
De Montolieu
Hendrick Gruscience
G. De Felice
Adolphe D. Hondelot
Victor De Chaldmber
Simeon Precontal
Eleasar P. Corsie
Madame Woilley
Victor Hugo.
Comprising the following works:—
Nouvelles, Histoires, Morales et Edifiantes
Merry Fables, de M. De Florian
Feby Morand, Suzanne De Tourville
Scenes De La Vie Mexicaine, Voyages en Italie
Vies Des Grand Capitaines Français
Histoire Des Protestants
Callistra en Tableaux Historique du III Siecle
La mere en Diable, La Pottie Veneril
Historique de Madame Isande (1408, in vellum)
La Chasseur, Patrie Silvio Pellico
Le Prince Coqueluche L'Amour Filial, &c., &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
Tuesday's Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 14th May.

To Outfitters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of new and seasonable ready-made clothing, just landed, comprising
Mens' black mohair sacs, boys' and youths' vests
Scarlet imperial caps, railway cravats
Lambswool vests, flannel drawers
Mole trousers, men's mixed doe trousers and vests
Men's tweed suits, angola trousers, grey tweed sacs
Wellington vests, diagonal tweed trousers, braces
Black cloth sacs, boys' tweed suits, tunics
Men's regatta shirts, men's white shirts, belts
Piccadilly collars, Scotch twill shirts
Crimean sac coats, embroidered shirts
Men's doe sacs, men's black cloth oxonians
Fine panama hats, cabbagetree hats
French braces, elastic belts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 14th May.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, just landed, comprising
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 witney and bath blankets
Welsh flannels, furniture dimity, ticking
Madder bandannas, turkey twills, crossovers
Winceys, all-wool tartans, stripe winceys
Fancy trimmings, mohair fringes, silk fringes
Crib counterpanes, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 counterpanes
Fancy silks, coloured sarsanets, underclothing
Coutille stays, embroidered robes, flounced robes
Fancy ties, wool tweeds, cloakings, velvet ribbons
Grey domestics, India shirting, brown hollands
8-4 damasks, hard tartans, toilet covers, sheeting
Linen damask, cloth mantles
White cotton hose, feathers, whisker blonds
Children's pelisses, bleached huckaback
Ginghams, parasols, boys' and youths' belts
Toilet fringes, zephyr shawls, 7-4 French twills
8-4 French merinos, skirt winceys
White lambswool hose, chenille scarfs
Gingham umbrellas, turnovers, sunshades
Shepherd plaids, union galas, all-wool tweeds
Blue and scarlet 10-4 blankets, window hollands
Venetian blinds, gothic blinds, black coburgs
Black alpacas, brown cotton sacs
Sky and pink coburgs, mixed alpacas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

To Oil and Colour Men and others.
To close accounts for the mail.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
For positive unreserved sale, to close accounts by the mail,
A in diamond K outside.
14 casks flour of sulphur, each 1¼ cwt.
38 drums turps, each 5 gallons
JB—40 casks soda ash
B—43 barrels caustic soda.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

Saddles
Slates
Dressing Glasses
Moderator Chimneys
Oil Paintings
Printing Ink.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, without any reserve,
3 cases town and bushmen's saddles
6 cases school slates, assorted sizes
2 cases dressing glasses, plain and moulded
1 case of spelling books
1 case moderator chimneys
20 tins, each 28lbs., printing ink
1 case oil paintings
1 case leather valises
20 overland trunks
4 bales brown paper
1 ditto crown grey.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Winter Drapery, Slops, &c.
Now landing, ex Damascus, Cyclone, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 16th,
FRIDAY, 17th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A really seasonable assortment of winter goods.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from the Cyclone.
Manufactured by Messrs. Davis and Sons, and Joshua Joseph and Sons.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, May 14th, at 11 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
300 packages of boots and shoes, from the above celebrated makers.
Terms liberal.

Under Destraint for Rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN will sell by auction, at Liverpool and Bathurst streets, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock. A quantity of furniture, &c.

Opening Sale.
THIS DAY, May 13th, and TUESDAY, 14th.

To Merchants, Shippers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have much pleasure in announcing they will hold their first sales on the above days, comprising
One hundred and sixty packages of new and seasonable goods, as under,

DRAPERY.
Black and coloured coburgs and alpacas
French merinoes
Gala plaids
Winceys
Steel skirts
Black and coloured glaces
Black and coloured moires
20d., 24d., and 30d. orientals
20d., 24d., and 30d black lutes
Rich fancy lutes
Habit's coloured kid
Gents' driving gloves
White and coloured coutille stays
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Ladies' and girls' white cotton hose
Children's socks, all qualities
Glazed shirting
White longcloths
36-inch mediums
72, 80, and 90 inch white sheetings
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
72-inch grey sheetings
White and coloured counterpanes
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white and coloured blankets
8-4 table damasks
Huckabacks and forfars
4-4 dressed and undressed hollands
Paxton, piccadilly, and persigny collars
Beaufort and fancy ties
Haberdashery, &c., &c.
CLOTHING, SHIRTS, &c.
Gents' fine white shirts, W and B
Ditto fancy regatta ditto, ditto
Ditto swiss front ditto, ditto
Gents' crimean and angola ditto
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Ditto merino ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black alliance sac coats
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto
Men's American pilot ditto
Ditto sealskin sacs
Ditto mohair ditto
Ditto drab driving ditto
Men's bedford cord trousers
Ditto self mole ditto
Ditto drab mole ditto
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Men's fancy doe and black cloth vests
Ditto brown and grey cotton and worsted hosiery
Miners' kersey drawers
Felt and Canadian hats
Boys' caps, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.
_ The sale will commence each day at eleven o'clock precisely

To Milliners, Drapers, and others.
Ladies' and Girls' Brown and Black Felt Hats.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY and TUESDAY next, May 13th and 14th,
Six cases of the above goods, from the house of Vyse and Sons
Comprising all the new shapes—
Richmond
Garibaldi
Arundel
Modena
Claremont
Chiswick, &c.
Terms at sale.

Hyam and Co.'s Superfine Clothing.

THIS DAY and TUESDAY, May 13th and 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days,
10 cases of Hyam's superfine clothing, consisting of
Black cloth talmas
Grey and brown melton ditto
Fancy beaver and petersham sacs
Fancy beaver and pilot jackets
Black cloth sacs
Fancy doeskin ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Bedford cord trousers
Black doeskin ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Cottage shape black cloth vests
Fancy doe and tweed ditto
Boys' mohair and sealskin circles.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Mantles
Crimean Shirts
Fancy Doeskin Trousers.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, THIS DAY and TUESDAY next, May 13th and 14th, at eleven o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Summer Cloud,
US—§80—76 pairs men's fancy doeskin trousers, slightly damaged
Trunk, canvas, &c.
BR—§29—100 ladies' colored cloth mantles, slightly damaged
Case, tin lined.
Ex Stuart Wortley,
EB—§27—12 dozen gentlemen's fancy wool angola crimean shirts, in boxes, slightly damaged
Case, tin lined
28—12 dozen ditto ditto ditto
Case, tin lined
29—12 dozen ditto ditto ditto
Case, tin lined
30—12 dozen ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

To Tailors, Outfitters, and others.
Just Landed, ex Cyclone.
Super Wool Dyed Black Broads
Ditto ditto blue ditto
West of England Meltons and Witneys
Black and Fancy Doeskins
Black and Drab Bedford Cords
Ladies' Mantle Cloths
Ditto Sattara ditto
Raven Sewings, Twist, Buttons, &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, THIS DAY and TUESDAY, May 13th and 14th,
7 cases o the above goods.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

At No. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.
Valuable Library of Law and other Books
Gallery of Oil Paintings
A Quantity of Old Coins, &c., &c.
_ This sale is of an unquestionable character. The owner of the books is well known as one possessing a large share of intellectual ability—a sufficient guarantee that all his books, oil paintings, coins, &c., &c., &c., have been most carefully and judiciously selected.

N.B.—The Catalogues will be ready for distribution on SATURDAY MORNING; and the Books, &c., on View in the AFTERNOON.
_ Number of volumes exceed 1200.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Sheridan Moore to sell by public auction, at his residence, No. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, at 2 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, the 13th instant,
His library, &c., &c., consisting of works on
Theology and theological literature (Protestant)
Ditto ditto ditto (Roman Catholic)
History
Travels
Education
Antiquities
Miscellaneous literature
Biography
Science
Literature
Modern works of fiction
Law books
Portfolio of autographs, authenticated
Coins, &c., &c. Also,
THE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS,
By Peacock, Poussin, Giry, S. Moore
Cooper, Borgham, Wouverman, Shayer
Smythe, Hauskecke, Wilson
Sydney Cooper—*_* One of the most valuable pictures in the southern hemisphere
"Voluptuaries," Indian Girl, and Her Lover, sketched by A. Dore (Fils), and presented by him to M. L'Abbe Gourbeillon
Portfolio of pencil engravings and sketches, &c., &c.
N.B.—The detailed particulars will be fully embodied in the catalogue.
Terms, cash.

To Restaurant and Hotel Keepers,
Private Buyers, and others.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Mr. Burley, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on his premises, King-street, near George-street,
All his valuable household furniture, crockery, glassware, engravings, &c., &c., 1 large cooking-stove by Gravely, 1 ditto by Younger.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, chiffoniers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, cupboard, carpets, sofas, couches, fenders, irons, loo tables, washstands, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, clothing, boots and shoes, watches, jewellery.
Terms, cash.

Books, Concertinas, Brushes, Saws, &c.

To Stationers, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, May 13th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
All more or less damaged,
One case, containing copybooks, daybooks, &c.
One case, ditto 10 and 20 key concertinas, silver and bone keys
One case, ditto shoebrushes, fire-irons, handsaws, leather satchels
One package sugar crushers, spoons, &c.

Extensive Sale of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

To Ironmongers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 13, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 packages of ironmongery, &c., &c.
Brass chamber and table candlesticks
Plated ditto ditto
Single and double barrel guns
Pocket knives, double and single blades
Two and 3-foot rules
Jack and trying planes
Dressing cases and workboxes
Gimlets, chisels, hammers
Hinges, locks, nails, vices
Feather dusters, mirrors
Compasses, measuring tapes
I. R. combs, dressing and braid
Hair brushes, nail brushes, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, May 14th, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Several packages of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale of Choice Teas.

Without reserve.
By order of the Importers, Messrs. Griffith, Fanning and Co.
Ex Norna.
1524 packages Tea
Ex Psyche,
1775 packages Tea,
Comprising some of the best Nos. of the above highly-reputed cargoes.

Highly important to Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Speculators, Shippers, Buyers for the Interior, and the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The balance of the Norna's cargo of tea from Foo-Chow-Foo, viz.:—
§44— 27 chests, Ye Hing, choice congou
45— 35 ditto Juk Shun, ditto
46— 18 ditto Leen Chiong, ditto
47—153 ditto Kenn Wo, ditto
50—221 ditto Yong Long, finest ditto
51—119 ditto Qui Sun, ditto
52—110 ditto Yong Chiong, ditto
53— 64 ditto, Fok Lan, ditto
54—177 half-chests, Sun Heng, ditto
55— 53 chests, Tai Sing, ditto
56— 7 ditto, Qui Heng, finest breakfast ditto
63—319 half-chests, Pan Heng, ditto
64— 58 chests, Kuum Heng, ditto
65—163 ditto, Heen Kye, ditto.
_ The quality of this shipment is so well known and highly appreciated by the trade, that commendation is unnecessary. Buyers who are unacquainted with these very superior teas can obtain samples for liquoring, on application to the auctioneer.

In addition to the above, JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to offer on the same occasion,
The balance of the Psyche's cargo of tea, viz.
K in diamond,
131—115 chests, each 91 lbs., fine congou
132— 70 ditto, each 89 ditto, ditto
133—110 half-chests, each 47 ditto, finest ditto
134—217 ditto, each 47 ditto, ditto
135—144 chests, each 91 ditto, ditto
136—219 ditto, each 90 ditto, superfine ditto
137—228 boxes, each 14 ditto, extra finest breakfast ditto
138— 73 ditto, each 12 ditto, ditto ditto
W in diamond over H.
68 half-chests, each 42 ditto, fine breakfast souchong
E over WT.
114 ditto, each 42 ditto, ditto ditto
79 chests, each 97 ditto, ditto ditto
H in diamond.
118— 45 chests, each 98 ditto, extra finest Wopak congou
119— 72 chests, each 98 ditto, extra finest breakfast souchong
I in diamond.
120-123—183 boxes, each 20 ditto, superior gunpowder
C in diamond.
86— 38 chests congou, Tong Lan finest congou.
The auctioneer feels justified in requesting the especial attention of the trade to the above sale, being confident that there are several numbers of very choice teas of a character now much in request, an opportunity for acquiring which is not likely to occur again for some months.
_ Samples can be had on application at Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.'s, or at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms very liberal.

Excellent Household Furniture.

Most Important
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Drawing and Dining-room Suites
Collard and Collard's Rosewood Pianoforte, with all the latest improvements
Richly Cut Glassware, Ornaments, Bedroom Furniture, &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction (in consequence of the removal), at the residence of A. Solmitz, Esq., 227, Macquarie-street, opposite Legislative Assembly, on WEDNESDAY, May 15th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the valuable household furniture, comprising

DRAWING ROOM.
A suite rosewood furniture, in blue silk damask, viz., sofa, easy chair, and chairs
Rosewood loo tables
Collard and Collard's pianoforte, in rosewood, full compass, 7 octaves, with all the latest improvements
Engravings, carpet, fender and irons
Fancy articles, ornaments, &c.
DINING ROOM.
A suite of mahogany furniture in horsehair, viz., sofa, easy chair, and chairs, dining table, sideboard, carpet, sofa, chairs, engravings, oil paintings, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS.
Complete furniture for three bedrooms, viz.,
Iron bedsteads, horsehair beds, bedding, washstands, toilet services, dressing tables and glasses, chairs, chests of drawers, &c.
GLASSWARE.
A superior assortment of cut crystals.
HALL.
Hall chairs, clock, lamp, stair carpeting, and brass rods.
KITCHEN.
Every requisite for this department.
On view to the public on TUESDAY next, May 14th.
Terms at sale.

Ford's Celebrated Cut Glassware.
Most Important to Glass Dealers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
Just landed, ex Helen Wallace.
Comprising
Cut Tumblers
Ditto Wines (port and sherry)
Ditto Squat Champagnes
Ditto Hocks, myrtle, emeralds, oriental, and amber
Ditto Jellies
Ditto Custard Cups
Ditto Pint and Quart Decanters
Ditto Quart Jugs
Ditto Handled Caraffes and Tumblers
Ditto Claret Decanters
Knife Rests and Finger Basins
Oval Dessert Dishes
Cut Salts, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 17th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
27 packages of Ford's glassware.
Terms at sale.

Extensive and well selected assortment of
Best French Moderator Lamps
Reading Lamps, Globes, Chimneys
Smelling and Toilet Bottles
Elegant Alabaster Vases, &c., &c., &c.
Ex John Banks.

_ Fancy Warehousemen, Proprietors of Fancy Bazaars, Furnishing Ironmongers, and the trade are particularly invited to attend this highly important auction sale of the above. The whole of the shipment will be positively sold without any reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 16th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the undermentioned Goods, viz.,
5 packages of elegant alabaster vases in gold and pink, assorted
2 ditto richly cut smelling and toilet bottles
5 ditto best French moderator lamps in porcelain and brass
2 ditto reading lamps
2 ditto globes, chimneys, wicks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.—EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SALE of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May.
EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—ROSENEATH HOUSE, and 2 ACRES OF LAND, totally free from ground rent. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, the property of R. P. Raymond, Esq.
MILSON'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.—The residue of 21 years' lease of 2 STONE COTTAGES.
TOWN OF MUDGEE.—Large DWELLING-HOUSE and STORE corner of MARKET and PERRY STREETS, now or lately tenanted by Mr. A. Lamont.
MORT and CO.

ROSENEATH HOUSE.

Recently erected on the EDGECLIFFE ROAD, and in every respect a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
Terms—A large proportion of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain secured upon the property for a term of years.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by R. P. Raymond, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May,
That splendid family residence, ROSENEATH HOUSE, situated on the Edgecliffe Road, and surrounded by the properties of Sir William Manning, Alexander Campbell, Esq., Miss Moore, and William Laidley, Esq.
The house is a handsome stone and brick building, with slated roof, capacious verandahs, and finished throughout in the very best style, with handsome marble mantelpieces, plate-glass windows, and handsome cornices, the joiner's work being also of the very best materials and workmanship.
It contains, besides the verandahs, a handsome entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, library, store and patent closet on the ground floor, and four spacious bed rooms and dressing-room on the first floor. Attached, at the rear, are kitchen and servants' room, &c.
The GROUNDS comprise 2 ACRES, being a portion of the Point Piper Estate, held under ninety-nine years' lease, from January, 1856, but totally free from ground rent. They have a large frontage to the Edgecliffe-road, and, should the purchaser desire to avail himself of it, there is ample space for another first-class residence.
The VIEW from the house cannot be surpassed—embracing the waters of the harbour, with its many bays and headlands, and extending to Manly Beach and the Pacific Ocean beyond
Roseneath House was erected under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect of this city, whose name is a guarantee that it has been most faithfully built.
INSPECTION IS EARNESTLY INVITED.

Preliminary Notice.
65 Packages New Winter Drapery, &c.
Just landed, ex Cyclone.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock,
A choice and seasonable shipment of general drapery, woollens, silks, blankets, robes, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

The Cargo of the William from Port Macquarie.

Shingles, Cheese, Beef, Tongues, Tobacco.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.

Auction Sale, Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Monday, 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. H. Tozer to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Monday, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
54,000 shingles
107 cheeses
30 barrels beef, Tozer
10 half-barrels pork, ditto
2 cases leaf tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Clearing Sale of Drapery.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Saunders and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The balance of their shipment, ex Centurion. Also
70 packages new and seasonable goods,
Ex Cyclone and Ackbar, now landing.
Particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Fine Adelaide Flour.
Ex Atrevida, from Adelaide.
More or less damaged by sea water.

For Sale by Auction, on the Grafton Wharf,
On THURSDAY, 16th May.

To Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. N. Caston to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY, 16th May, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Atrevida,
30 to 40 tons fine Adelaide flour, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Splendid Business Premises, corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road, known as E. J. Bailey and Co.'s Butchering Establishment.
ILLAWARRA.
An excellent 46½ acre Farm, 2½ miles from Bellambi Harbour.
PITT-STREET, REDFERN.
Two Cottages, of 3 rooms each, with balcony and verandah.
STRAWBERRY-HILL.
A two-roomed weatherboard Cottage, with Kitchen.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, at 11 o'clock,
A HOUSE and SHOP, corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road, known as E. J. Bailey and Co.'s Butchering Establishment, having a frontage to South Head Road of about 32 feet, comprising a spacious shop, suitable for any business, two large rooms on the first floor, together with kitchen and attic. The whole, built of brick on stone foundations, is faithfully put up, and is in first-rate repair.
A VALUABLE FARM, of 46½ acres of good brush land, abundantly watered, adjoining the well known properties of Messrs. Hale, Osborne, O'Brien, and Collins, and intersected by the main road from Bellambi to Appin. Contiguous to Mr. Hale's celebrated coal pit, the land contains three seams of the well-known Bellambi coal, one of which is eight feet thick.
TWO THREE-ROOMED COTTAGES, almost new, Pitt-street, Redfern, having each a balcony and verandah (one a stable and shed), well of water, and garden, both built on land having a lease of 97 years yet to run.
A TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, weatherboard, with kitchen, good yard, &c., situated in John-street, Strawberry-hill, to which it has a frontage of 26 feet. It is in good condition, and has only just been shingled. Well of good water.

Hysonskin.
Chests
Halves.

For Auction Sale, THIS DAY, Monday, the 13th May.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Tell,
15 chests hysonskin
30 half-chests ditto.
Terms at sale.

Coarse Salt.
Fine Salt.
For Auction Sale, MONDAY, the 13th instant.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms. 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 tons fine salt.
15 tons coarse Liverpool salt.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou Teas.
Chests
Halves
Boxes.
Highly Important to Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction,
MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

The Entire Cargo of First-class Congou Teas,
Ex Shakspere,
From Foo-Chow.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Shakspere,
TD&Co. over A in triangle,
§ 1—111 chests fine congou, Chunn San
4—265 half-chests ditto ditto, Sunn Lie
5—110 ditto ditto ditto, Chay Pan
6—101 chests ditto ditto, Faung Ming
7—158 ditto ditto ditto, Tweek Ling
8—129 ditto ditto ditto, You San
9—170 ditto ditto ditto, Toe Ching
10—212 ditto ditto ditto, Ching Farn
11—194 ditto ditto ditto, Heem Simm
12—370 ditto ditto ditto, Man Fock
14—170 ditto ditto ditto, Hah Toe
15—205 ditto ditto ditto, Tong Sing
16—548 half-chests ditto ditto, Ee Thai
18—124 ditto ditto ditto, San Chong
19—396 ditto ditto ditto, Ee Chong
20—1000 boxes ditto ditto, Qui Sin
21—1000 ditto ditto ditto, Qui Gua
TD & Co. over B in triangle.
§1—159 half-chests fine Kayshow Congou, Foen Tai
2—159 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Luoi Sam
3—223 chests ditto ditto ditto, Chin Sam
4—308 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Ee Suum
5—309 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Sing Wing
6—287 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Wo Sunn
7—168 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Sing San
8—206 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Mon Lan
9—632 half-chests ditto ditto ditto, Lani Thai
10—646 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, Laig Chaum
11—1397 boxes ditto ditto ditto, Qui Lee
TD & Co. over C in triangle.
§1—445 half-chests fine Kaishow Congou, Ee Thai
2—286 chests ditto ditto ditto, Pun San
3—276 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Leung San
4—400 boxes ditto ditto ditto, Qui Chiong.
Terms, liberal, declared at sale.
The auctioneer would request buyers to inspect the samples at the Rooms, prior to the sale, and they feel confident in stating that they will be found equal, if not superior, to any teas hitherto imported to this market.

Negrohead Tobacco.
On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
1 half-tierce negrohead tobacco.
Terms, cash.

TEA.

THE ENTIRE CARGO of fine Congou Teas, ex Shakespeare, from Foo Chow, for positive SALE, THIS DAY.
FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Healey, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 13th of May, at 12 o'clock,
150 head of prime cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers

Parramatta.
A full business Hotel, Stabling, Outhouses, &c.

MR. J. F. STAFF has been honoured with instructions by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to sell by auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY, May 17th, on the premises, in Church-street, at the end of the Great Western Road,
The Governor Bourke Hotel, occupied for so long by Mr. Dalziel, and so celebrated as the house of call for the whole traffic from Bathurst, Hartley, Penrith, and the west.
The house contains a bar, 2 parlours, numerous bedrooms, kitchen, large yard, extensive stabling, lofts, sheds, and every accommodation as a paying hotel. Capitalists, speculators, and persons desirous of entering the public line cannot possibly miss their aim in purchasing this property. The land has a frontage to Church-street of 114 feet, depth 190 feet.
Terms at sale, which takes place at 12 o'clock.

Colts and Fillies.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at Mr. Beatson's Yards, Emu Plains, on TUESDAY next, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,
33 head colts and fillies.
Terms at sale.

First-class Cattle Property.
District of Wellington.
"Timbrabungin," and 1500 Head (more or less) of Cattle on the Macquarie, branded RS, CM, O, ID, and other brands; the property of Mr. J. E. DARGIN.
(By Order of the Mortgagee.)

Day of Sale, MONDAY, May 27th, at 12 o'clock,
At Bathurst.

CROAKER, BRADY, and CO. are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, 27th May, at 12 o'clock, the above very valuable property,
"Timbrabungin" is well known as one of the best stations in the district, and the cattle are very superior, the present proprietor having been at considerable expense in improving the breed by the introduction of the best blood. The station has about seven miles of frontage to the Macquarie River, with abundance of back water, and almost unlimited back run.
The Improvements are considerable and very substantial, having been erected by the present proprietor within the last two or three years; they consist of—
A capital weatherboard house of six rooms, with detached kitchen, store, and other outhouses. Also, two new stockyards for 2000 head of cattle, with drafting and milk yards, and every possible convenience for the proper working of the stations. Also, Two large grass paddocks, &c.
There is also a back station newly formed.
The stock horses and other horses on the run will be sold in the lump with the property.
_ The whole is now brought into the market for bona fide sale, and affords an opportunity for investment in a really good cattle property that does not often present itself.
Terms, cash

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 10th May, 1861.
TOOGOOD v. HOGAN.

ON TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at noon, at the residence of the above-named defendant, Pic-Nic Inn, Coogee, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, unless this Writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, by public auction, a quantity of household furniture and stock-in-trade of a licensed victualler, horses, carts, &c., &c.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 7th May, 1861.
FITZHARDINGE v. HODGES.

ON TUESDAY next, the fourteenth instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, unless this execution be previously satisfied, all the right, title, interest, and estate, other than an equity of redemption, of the above-named defendant of, in, and to, fifty acres of land, lying and situate in the district of Botany Bay, bounded on the south-west side by Hockley's farm, bearing south thirty-five degrees east thirty-three chains, on the south-east side by a line easterly thirty-five degrees north, sixteen chains, bounding Foster's farm on the north-east side by a line north thirty-five degrees west thirty-eight chains to the George's River Road, and on the north-west side by a line south thirty-eight degrees west, reserving a road of one chain wide on the south-west and south-east sides, and containing by admeasurement fifty acres, more or less. And also all that messuage or tenement and hereditament, situated at the south-eastern corner of King-street West, and Kent-street, in the city of Sydney, bounded on the north by the said King-street West, and on the west by Kent-street aforesaid, and which said messuage or tenement is now known as the St. Andrew's Tavern.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 11th May, 1861.
ROGERS v. CALLAGHAN.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 10 a.m., on the premises lately in the occupation of the defendant, Forbes and Ann streets, off William-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney (unless this execution be previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold a quantity of cut and hammered stone.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, March 26.)

FRANCE.

THE SENATE.

In our last we published a summary of the project of address adopted by the committee of the senate in reply to the Emperor's opening speech. The debate on the address commenced on February 28. The passages in the address which approve of the Emperor's policy with regard to Rome were made for some days the theme of a discussion eager and ardent on both sides, and not unfrequently broken by energetic and even angry interruptions. The Marquis de Larochejacquelin delivered a lengthened and zealous harangue in support of the temporal power of the Pope and in denunciation of the course pursued during the recent Italian struggle by Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour, Lord John Russell, and, indeed, all who were supposed to have had any influence, directly or indirectly, in securing the independence of Italy. The speaker claimed that France should boldly declare her determination to guarantee the security of the Pope's temporal power.

Senator Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police and late Imperial Commissioner in Italy, in his speech said:—"The temporal power of the Pope is lost. We must confine ourselves to the preservation of his spiritual power. We must consider the attitude of the reaction which has again raised its head, and must determine our line of conduct. Italy has an army of 300,000 men, which she will place on our side in the conflict with which we are threatened."

On March 1 the interest of the discussion reached its culminating point. On that day Prince Napoleon delivered a speech of extraordinary boldness on the Papal question—a speech which alarmed the Ultramontane party as much as it rejoiced all friends of Italian liberty. The prince said:—I am astonished at the violence of the discussion. I leave to liberal opinion in Europe, to the patriotism of the Italians, to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the emperor at their head, made the campaign of Italy, the task of replying to the insults which you have listened to. (Cheers.) The empire represents modern society, its progressive tendencies, and the liberal principles of 1789. (Loud cheers.) The peoples are not mistaken if they rely upon Napoleon III., who will not fail in his mission.

The Prince then recalled the words of the Emperor respecting Gaeta, and said:—"Count Heckeren has confounded the words 'pity' and 'sympathy,' the latter being only felt by the Emperor for the glorious cause of Italy and for the allies who have shed their blood at our sides at Magenta and Solferino."

The Prince defended the English alliance against the Marquis de Larochejacquelin, and said:—"That alliance is not with some particular ministers, but with the great and liberal English people. It is an alliance with which we can defend the great principles of liberty and progress."

The prince justified the policy of Piedmont in Italy, and maintained that the unity of Italy was favourable to France, of whom, he said, she was the natural ally. He uttered sympathetic words respecting Venice, but said that he should deplore any untimely attack. He foresaw that Italy united would soon demand Rome as her capital, and continued:—The difficulty is to insure the independence of the Pope, who cannot become subject to another sovereign, but, by securing to the Pope the right side of the city of Rome, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget, guaranteed by the Powers, his independence would be insured.

The prince was essentially opposed to the union of the temporal and spiritual powers, which would be a subjection of the conscience.

[It will readily be conceived that the bold tone of the above speech produced an immense sensation throughout Europe, and especially in Italy. In a Paris letter of March 2 we read:—"The Prince's speech fills nearly the whole of the *Moniteur*. It is sold in the streets, and you hear everywhere the hawkers crying out, 'Speech of Monseigneur le Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in answer to the Marquis de Larochejaquelin.' It is posted up on the walls, and groups of people stop to read it." Prince Napoleon was warmly congratulated on his speech by several of the ministers; and it is certain that it was approved of—at least in the main—by the Emperor himself.]

In spite of the strength with which the arguments of the Ultramontane party were combated in the Senate, an amendment in favour of the temporal power of the Pope was lost only by two.

The debate came to an end on March 7, when the whole address was agreed to by 120 against 3 votes.

A deputation of the Senate, headed by their President, M. Tropling, waited on the Emperor on the 8th March to present the address. His Majesty received them seated on the throne and surrounded by the great officers of State. The address, as originally drawn up and voted by the Senate, was read by M. Tropling. The Emperor replied as follows:—

"The new right given to the political bodies to freely examine all the acts of the Government has had for its object to enlighten the country on the great questions which now agitate the public mind. The discussion must have proved to it that, in spite of the difficulties which arose abroad out of the conflict of extreme situations, we abandoned none of the opposing interests which were to be protected. My policy will be always firm, loyal, and without mental reservation. The address of the Senate approves my conduct in the past, and expresses its confidence in the future. I thank you for it."

These words were received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and the deputation withdrew.

ITALY.

The *Independente* of Naples lately published the particulars of the departure of Francis II. from Gaeta. The King passed in review the battalion of the Guard and some other corps. He was neither cheerful nor indifferent, as has been reported, but much moved. The Queen was dressed in black and wore a white hat. She turned to the officers and said, "Gentlemen, do not forget me." The Count of Trani followed in silence, and with his eyes fixed on the ground. At the moment of embarkation the Queen burst into tears. The King took her in his arms and said some words to her in a low voice which no one heard. The furniture of the casemate which the royal family had occupied had been taken on board. This casemate most secure of all, was placed not far from the Grand Guard. It was composed of a square, divided into six small chambers, three on the left, and three on the right hand. The corridor, which was a little larger, in the centre, was used as a saloon. Before leaving, the king and the queen destroyed a large quantity of letters, despatches, and journals.

The *Italia* gives the following as the text of the speech made by Francis II. in reply to an address from General de Goyon, the commander of the French troops at Rome:—

"General,—When I abandoned Naples I felt at the time that my kingdom was lost. In defending it subsequently on the banks of the Volturno and Garigliano, and in shutting myself up in Gaeta, my sole idea was to maintain as far as I could the honour of the army, my country, and my family. As a soldier I think I have fulfilled this duty, and I am proud of it. And now, forgetting all the authors of so much misery, I will bear in my memory only my brave companions in arms, who have sacrificed everything, and whom I regret to be obliged to leave.

The Milan *Perseveranza* of March 21 asserts that the priests are exercising a pressure on the Pope with the object of inducing him to proceed to Venice. Bellegarde is now in Vienna conducting negotiations to that effect. It would appear, however, that Austria fears the responsibility which such a step might involve. The statement that Rome will be evacuated is denied in the Paris papers, and the French Ministers speak of the necessity of "reconciling" Italy and the Papacy. General Goyon threatens the Romans with repression if they disturb public order, and the German courts seem confident as to the maintenance of the *status quo*.

The acquisition of Rome is looked forward to with intense eagerness on account of the difficulties in Naples. There is much jealousy of Piedmont in the country, and much dislike on the part of the Piedmontese towards the Bourbon party. Liborio Romano, the Neapolitan Secretary of the Interior, finding himself unable to raise his own followers to power, has resigned, and betaken himself to his Parliamentary duties. His resignation has brought about the downfall of the Council of Lieutenancy which is to be abolished to make room for men for whom the Central Administration will be responsible. Apparently, therefore, Naples will be governed, like Ireland, by the general government, but through a lord-lieutenant. The measure is in the direction of centralisation, and was required. A stronger police, efficient garrisons in the mountainous districts, and a different class of officials seem to be urgently demanded.

In the Sardinian Chamber, on the 20th of March, Count Cavour announced that the whole Ministry had tendered their resignations, and that he had advised the king to form a Ministry which should introduce representatives of the new provinces attached to the kingdom. He further stated that the Council of Lieutenancy at Naples would be deprived of its political powers, and placed under the control of the central government. The great additions to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel have rendered necessary the formation of a Ministry which will embrace members from the provinces of Southern Italy, and Count Cavour appears to have felt that no time should be lost in recognising and providing for the necessity. The announcement of the ministerial resignation caused an adjournment of the Chamber, and postponed the expected interpellation on the Roman question, which had been looked to with much interest. In the Senate a measure was introduced to grant a life annuity to General Cialdini in acknowledgment of his services. [According to a telegraphic announcement Count Cavour was to have submitted for the approval of the King of Italy a list of the new Ministry, of which the principal names are the following:—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Marine, Count Cavour; War, General Fanti; Justice, Casino; Interior, Minghetti; Public Instruction, Desancti; Agriculture and Commerce, Natoli; Finance, Bastogi.]

One of the most important events that have recently taken place is the issue of a series of decrees, liberating the church of the Neapolitan States, vesting the patronage exclusively in the king, abolishing the concordats, suppressing all monasteries, and empowering the Council of State in all cases to decide on the limits between the temporal and spiritual power. This is not only a revolution in ecclesiastical affairs, but, considering the place and time, the most remarkable revolution of the kind that has occurred since the days of the Reformation.

POLAND.

One of the most extraordinary popular movements on record has recently occurred at Warsaw.

On the 25th of February, several of the Polish leaders, still ... wholly unknown, resolved to hold a patriotic celebration on the field of Grochow, close to Warsaw, the scene of the final struggle of 1830. Information of this resolve was telegraphed to the Emperor, who commanded the Russian troops to hold a review with arms on the same plain, as an anniversary of their victory. The leaders, unable to risk a collision with the troops, organised a procession by torchlight, with the banner of Poland—the White Eagle—in front. The people obeyed, poured into the streets, and received the White Eagle with a burst of the wildest enthusiasm. The police in vain endeavoured to check the mob, and at last the gendarmes cleared the streets with their sabres, killing several of the citizens, and wounding more. On the three following days, Warsaw was practically, though not officially, in a state of siege, the soldiery being bivouacked in the streets. The people, however, undismayed, carried the corpses of the slain to the French consulate, calling on Napoleon for justice. The consul refused to address the people, declaring his inability to interfere, but the procession passed on till it reached the palace of the Agricultural Society. There an officer, high in the police, ordered the troops to fire, and several respectable citizens, including two German engineers, were killed. The leading nobles then took up the question, and prevailed on the Governor, Prince Gortschakoff (the commander-in-chief in the Crimea) to allow a national demonstration, and leave the care of public safety in their hands. They succeeded in reducing the people to order, and on the 28th of February the victims were accompanied to the place of interment by 150,000 people, the Russian pickets presenting arms as they passed. The nobles then drew up a petition to the Emperor, which Prince Gortschakoff was permitted by telegraph from St. Petersburg to receive. In this petition, which received some 60,000 signatures, the Poles appealed to the justice of the Emperor for their separate nationality, without which they averred the progress of the country was impossible. Their prayer was confined to this single point, no question of constitution or other guarantee for freedom being raised. Prince Gortschakoff started for St. Petersburg to confer with the Emperor, and present the petition in person.

The following is a summary of the imperial rescript addressed to Prince Gortschakoff at Warsaw, in reply to the Polish adddress:—"I ought to consider the petition of the Poles as null and void. I will, however, only look upon it as an act of enthusiasm. I devote all my attention to the reforms rendered necessary in the empire by the development of its interests and the progress of the age. My subjects in the kingdom of Poland are equally the objects of my solicitude. I have given proofs of my desire that they should participate in the general benefits and progress of the age. My sentiments and intentions are still the same. I have a right to rely upon their not being misunderstood or paralysed by inopportune or immoderate demands which I could not confound with the welfare of my subjects. I shall fulfil all my duties, and shall not tolerate any serious disturbances. Nothing can be raised on such a foundation. Aspirations which should there seek for support would condemn themselves beforehand. They would destroy confidence, and would meet with severe reprobation, since they would make the country recede from the path of regular progress in which it is my unalterable desire to maintain it."

A despatch of March 14 from Posen announces the reception of the above reply at Warsaw, and states what concession the Emperor has agreed to make:—"Before the arrival of the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the address of the Poles a telegram had already been received at Warsaw stating that the Emperor was favourably disposed towards the Poles. All the Polish officials had resolved to tender their resignations *en masse* should the Emperor's reply prove unfavourable. Militia guards, composed of citizens, had also been formed in the provinces. Tranquillity prevails everywhere. The concessions granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles are:—

1. Reconstitution of the Council of State.
2. Complete reforms in the system of public instruction.
3. The municipalities to be elected by the citizens.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff will convoke the principal Polish notabilities in order that every necessary reform in all branches of the public administration may be proposed, examined, and ratified."

According to our latest advices from Poland, 70,000 troops have been concentrated in the kingdom, and Prince Gortschakoff has forbidden the signature of more petitions under penalty of military repression. The Russian garrison is described as "humiliated," and not unwilling to provoke a conflict. The Committee of Public Safety at Warsaw has organised similar committees in other towns, who carefully maintain order. Prince Gortschakoff has announced that a new Council of State will be summoned within a few days, and municipal self-government conceded at once.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The following is a summary of the imperial manifesto proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs, dated the 3rd of March (February 19th, O.S.), and published at St. Petersburg yesterday, March 17th:—

"The proprietors of landed property preserve the right attached to the same.

"The landed proprietors are, however, to cede to the peasants for their permanent use the dwellings with the ground, which will be allotted to them anew by law, in consideration of the payment of dues.

"During this state of things, which will form a transitory period, the peasants are to be designated 'tributary peasants.'

"The peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and, with the consent of the landlords, the land also.

"The peasants will then become free landed proprietors.

"This new order of things is to be carried out throughout the empire within two years, and until then the peasants remain in their former state of dependence upon the landlords."

[We learn that the decree of emancipation has been received with joy throughout Russia and Poland. It is possible that some clauses of importance are omitted from the above summary.]

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The following is an outline of the Constitution which a telegram in our last stated had just been signed by the Emperor:—

The representation of the empire will retain the name of Reichsrath. The Reichsrath will consist of two chambers.

The Upper House will be composed of hereditary members, and of other persons nominated for life.

The Lower House will consist of 343 members, who will be elected by Provincial Diets.

The Reichsrath will have the right of legislation and of initiative.

Its sittings will be public.

A bill becomes law when it has passed both Houses and has been sanctioned by the Emperor.

The Reichsrath is to fix the amount of the budget, to legislate in all matters of taxation, to manage public loans and the national debt, to audit the State balance sheet, and superintend the affairs of the bank.

The restoration of the former Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania within the limits of the diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, is decreed.

For the other provinces liberal statutes, with the representation of the interests of the people, will be given.

To towns the representation will be at the rate of 5 per cent. of the population. In rural districts it will be below 5 per cent.

The Provincial Diets are to legislate for their respective provinces, to have autonomy, the right of initiative, and publicity.

The Provincial Diets are to meet on the 6th, and the Reichsrath on the 29th of April.

The great topic in Vienna at present is the elections. Baron Von Schmerling, the author of the Constitution, has been returned by the citizens, with M. Koranda, a Jew, and editor of the '*Ostdeutsche Post*'; M. Franz, a Protestant; Dr. Berger, a Radical; and M. Mulhfeld, a barrister of Liberal opinions. The Jew has been supported by his people, who are numerous and powerful in Vienna, but the fact of his return is a proof how rapidly political sympathy is obliterating all other differences. Most Germans detest the Jews, and among the lower classes the belief that the Jews kill a Christian child every Passover-day is universal. The excitement in Vienna is unusual, and is reported to extend to the noblesse, many of whom, particularly the Bohemians, are favourable to separate administrations, such as the one claimed by the Hungarians. The majority of the German electors are reported unfavourable to Hungary, which is probable, as the Hungarians were complimented even by M. Koranda in his address to the electors on their "progress in civilisation." The Hungarians, in return, instruct their representatives for the local diet to demand a separate ministry, finance, and army, and to decline to sanction the coronation until Ferdinand V. has formally abdicated. As the elections draw near, however, the hopes of the Liberals seem to abate. The Chamber of Magnates, it is expected, will show a majority for closer union with Austria, and the old provinces of Hungary—Croatia in particular—are inclined to resist re-annexation to the kingdom. This disposition is studiously cultivated, the Emperor even signing his name to a Dalmatian decree in the local patois, and calling himself in one proclamation Voivode instead of Emperor. Upon the whole, it would appear for the present that the constitution had strengthened the hands of the central administration.

Generals Klapka and Turr have addressed the following letter to their countrymen:—

"Paris, March 9.

"We have learnt that Austrian agents mean to take advantage of the approaching elections to excite a premature movement in Hungary. We perform a duty in apprising our countrymen of these intrigues, and we beseech them to employ all their energy to prevent their success. An insurrection at this moment in Hungary would endanger our most legitimate hopes. We are convinced that nobody will cast a doubt on the patriotic sentiments which animate us in giving this advice.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says:—"Count Bembo, Podesta of Venice, has been received in a most friendly manner by the Emperor, who gave him a most gracious assurance in reference to the wishes of the Venetian deputation."

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The Java papers up to 16th March are filled with details of the frightful disasters which the floods have occasioned in the residencies of Banjumas, Bagelan, Kadu, Surakarta, and Djocjokarta. It is estimated that upwards of two thousand persons have lost their lives. The destitution is extreme, and it will be years before these districts recover anything like their former prosperity. In the residency of Bagelan alone 20,000 families, comprising about 50,000 souls, are left without food or the means of purchasing it. The greatest exertions have been made by Government to afford temporary relief, all the available rice at Batavia was at once sent to Tjilatjap, from whence it would be forwarded to the suffering districts. Private individuals were contributing liberally, the captain of the Chinese at Samarang, although his losses by the flood will be severe, having presented 2000 piculs of rice. Rice in these districts had reached unheard of prices.

The accounts from Banjermassing are to the 9th February. They contain little news. The enemy only now show themselves in small parties, but the troops are still obliged to make harassing marches with little result, and there seems no prospect of the country being restored to quiet while the chiefs of the insurrection remain at large.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on the west coast of Sumatra and in the neighbouring islands on the 16th February, accompanied in some places by very high waves of the sea, which did considerable damage. A light shock of earthquake took place at Bencoolen on the 16th, succeeded on the following morning by a sea-quake, which lasted for some time, and which broke on the coast with much violence.—*Straits Times.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT BILL.

March 18.—The Duke of Newcastle moved the first reading of a bill to remove doubts as to the authority of the Legislature of Queensland. The bill was read a first time.

March 21.—The Duke of Newcastle, in moving the second reading of this bill, said its principal object was to remedy an oversight in the order in council passed in midsummer, 1859, by which the same form of constitution was to have been conferred on the new colony of Queensland as possessed by that of New South Wales, from which it had been separated. The principal judge of Queensland had his attention called to the defect, and decided that it could only be remedied in the manner now proposed, and his opinion was confirmed by the law officers of the Crown in this country. As there were circumstances which frequently rendered it undesirable that a new colony should possess the same form of constitution as that from which it separated, a clause dealing with that branch of the subject had been introduced. The bill likewise disposed of the tract of land lying between the 129th and 132nd degrees, which hitherto had remained practically unappropriated, and annexed it to the province of South Australia, of which it was highly desirable that it should form a part. The bill was read a second time.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN.

March 18.—Lord Granville moved that an address of condolence be presented to her Majesty on the great domestic affliction which has befallen her in the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent. After describing in a few clear and eloquent sentences the important duties of educating the sovereign of a great country which had devolved upon the late duchess, and the exemplary manner in which those duties had been performed, he dwelt upon the uniform prosperity of the illustrious lady's life, the happiness of which had been much increased by the numerous virtues of her royal daughter and grandchildren, and by the loyalty and affection which they had inspired in her subjects. Lord Derby entirely concurred in the motion, and observed that her Majesty would derive some consolation from the reflection that during the whole period of her life she had discharged her duty to her parent in the same exemplary manner as she had fulfilled the duties of her private, social, and public life. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

March 21.—Earl St. Germans brought up and read the following royal answer to the Address of Condolence which had been presented by their lordships to her Majesty:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and for the expression of your condolence on the death of my beloved mother. The assurance of your interest in all that concerns my domestic relations, and your wishes for the happiness of myself and my family, have given me sincere satisfaction."

LORD ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST.

At the Malborough-street Police Court, on the 6th March, there was witnessed a scene, which we can hardly describe otherwise than by giving the published report in full:—

Some time after the usual hour of closing the court, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest was brought before Mr. Beadon, in custody of Acting-Inspector Silverton, and Elliott, a constable of the C division, charged with disorderly conduct in Coventry-street.

The defendant was brought to the court in a cab, and, when before the magistrate, appeared with his dress in great disorder, having been, owing to the state he was in, carried upstairs by five or six officers.

Elliott:—I found the gentleman in Coventry-street about 4 o'clock this afternoon. I found him in the centre of the road stopping horses in the broughams and cabs that were passing. There was a crowd of about 500 persons collected. I could not tell his object. The defendant was in a very excited state, and very violent.

Defendant: Do you know I am a member of the House of Commons? Reporter, put it down. I'll have it reported.

Elliott: He was throwing cigars about among the crowd, and also his money. I then took him into custody. There was an obstruction of the public thoroughfare. The defendant was in the same excited state as now in the court, and there was great difficulty in getting him to the station.

Defendant: Did I strike you?

Elliott: No; you spat in my face.

Defendant to the constable: Are you a judge of numbers? Were there cigars and money enough for all the people?

Mr. Beadon, to the defendant: Do you wish to say anything?

Defendant: Did I not say I was a member of the House of Commons? Don't you know (to the constable) that you have done an illegal thing? I ought to be at the House of Commons now. (Defendant stamped his feet on the table, having been accommodated with a chair.)

Other officers having stated that the defendant's conduct was exactly described by Elliott,

Mr. Beadon said: Will you give a reason for this conduct?

Defendant: I must be heard on oath, then. Indeed, &c., I have come here as a favour. I used to know Mr. Hardwick and Mr. Bingham. I was once fined 5s. (The defendant here began singing a tune from a popular opera, beating time on the front of the witness box.)

Defendant (to the chief clerk, who was writing): Now, don't alter anything (again singing).

Mr. Beadon: It is perfectly clear that you are not at present responsible for your actions. I shall order you to find two sureties in £500 each to appear before me this day week.

Defendant (after whistling)—Can't you take my bail for a £1000? Am I to go down stairs? You'll have to let me out again very soon.

The defendant was then removed from the court.

On the following day, his lordship was, in default of finding two sureties in £500 each, sent to the House of Detention in a cab, in the custody of two gaolers, and his conduct on the way was equally irrational with that he displayed when taken into custody. During his progress to the House of Detention he frequently spat in the faces of the officers. At the House of Detention his conduct was so violent that it was deemed necessary to place him in a padded room. He has since been removed by medical advice to a private lunatic asylum.

MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

The war in New Zealand has brought into prominence the question of the military defence of the colonies. They are to be defended not only from external attacks, but from internal dangers; and the main points to be determined are obviously, as laid down by Lord Palmerston, the number of troops to be maintained, and who is to pay them. It will be seen by our parliamentary report that Mr. A. Mills (who made some mistakes in his statement) moved for the appointment of a select committee, and obtained it, for the purpose of inquiring into our colonial military expenditure, and reporting whether any alterations ought to be made in the system of defence or in the distribution of the cost. Mr. Marsh, a colonist, who seconded the motion, said, oddly enough, that he thought the colonies ought not to have any military defence, but that they should be protected by a fleet, which could be easily moved to any part of the coast where its services might be required. That the military system of the colonies demands revision, that it is at present governed by a chapter of accidents, and that it presses unequally in different directions, are facts patent to everybody who has taken any interest in the matter. But we much doubt whether a committee of the House of Commons can effectually remedy the evils into which it will be their business to inquire. All they can do will be to report upon things as they find them, with a recommendation as to what they think ought to be done. It will still remain, as before, in the hands of the Executive to act upon their own discretion. But the occasion should not be suffered to pass without profit. It will be for the colonies to furnish voluntarily such information, while the committee is sitting, as may put the home Government in full possession of their situation and their views. The colonies should understand that their interests are deeply involved in the issue, and that their public opinion should be effectively brought to bear upon the action of Parliament and the Executive.—*Home News*, 26th March.

Mr. Cobden has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Leicester, in reply to an address which the corporation of that town forwarded to the honorable gentleman, thanking him for his labours in connection with the treaty. Mr. Cobden administers a rebuke to those who sought to prevent the accomplishment of the treaty; and contends that they are no more to be trusted when they impute hostile intentions on the part of the French Government towards this country. The Manchester Town Council, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Heywood, have unanimously voted their thanks to Mr. Cobden.

Mr. Roebuck's constituents have passed a resolution, earnestly requesting the hon. member's presence in Sheffield, that he may furnish them with an explanation of the extraordinary speech in defence of Austria, which he made in the Commons on the occasion of the recent Italian debate.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

Sir S. A. Donaldson was presented at her Majesty's recent levee by the Duke of Newcastle, on having received the honour of knighthood.—*Home News, 26th March.*

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 25th March, the following papers were read:—North-Western Australia—Report on the organisation of the exploring expedition from Perth to the north-west coast of Australia; by Mr. F. T. Gregory, F.R.G.S. North-eastern Australia—Memoranda on the ports of north-eastern Australia; by Mr. A. C. Gregory, F.R.G.S., with report on the exploring expedition to the Burdekin River, by Mr. J. W. Smith, R.N., communicated by Sir George Bowen, F.R.G.S., Governor of Queensland, through the Duke of Newcastle. South Australia—Expeditions in, by the Governor, Sir R. Macdonnell, and Major Warburton.

An important meeting of the Liberal party in South Lancashire was held at Manchester on the 19th of March, for the purpose of considering the proposed candidature of Mr. Gladstone, for the new seat which will be conferred on that division of the county, if the bill be carried which has been introduced by Sir G. C. Lewis, for the appropriation of the seats forfeited by St. Alban's and Sudbury. The resolution approving of Mr. Gladstone was appropriately moved by Mr. George Wilson, and seconded by Mr. E. Potter. Mr. Wilson recommended that the requisition to the right hon. gentleman should be signed by the electors generally, so that success might be assured before its presentation. [This is one of several meeting which have taken place in South Lancashire with the same object.]

A case is now pending in the Court of Chancery, in which the Emperor of Austria has obtained an injunction to restrain Louis Kossuth from publishing certain notes, which he has been advised, on high legal authority, that he can publish without the slightest infraction of British law. The notes are not counterfeits of Austrian notes, but entirely original fabricated with the view of being used in case of a Hungarian revolution. Several gentlemen, including Messrs. White, Coningham, Stansfeld, M.P.s, and Professor Francis William Newman, feeling that the resources of M. Kossuth must be unequal to cope with those of Austria, and desirous of securing a full and fair hearing of the case, have resolved (without prejudging the question between the parties) to endeavour to provide a fund in order to have the issue raised fairly tried out. A subscription has been opened for this purpose. The intermeddling of our Government with this affair has caused some discussion in the House of Commons.

On the morning of March 8 an alarming fire broke out in the Commercial-road, Portsmouth, which resulted in serious loss to property. The fire occurred in the stable belonging to a large building recently erected by Messrs. Cooke, late of Astley's Amphitheatre, for equestrian performances. So great a hold was attained by the flames, in consequence of the inflammable material of which the building was composed, that the large circus was completely destroyed. Seven adjacent houses were burned through, and eight partially destroyed. The police and military, with fire-engines, were promptly on the spot, and rendered good service. The conflagration raged intensely for three and a half hours. There were forty-five horses in the stable; thirty-seven were with difficulty saved, and eight were burned to ashes. Several families have lost the whole of their household goods, and were wandering the streets without a shelter. Messrs. Cooke have lost their dresses, properties, and equestrian paraphernalia, in addition to the irreparable loss they have sustained by losing their highly-trained steeds. They were uninsured. The total loss is estimated at upwards of £4000. In the evening a public meeting was held to devise means to assist the sufferers.

The *Morning Chronicle* has again changed hands. After many vicissitudes, this veteran of the London press is now in the possession of Mr. Thompson, a gentleman well known in the paper trade. The price has been reduced to a penny.

An *on dit* has been circulated in London during the last few days to the effect that our Government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, have offered the Chinese Government a large sum of money (£20,000), for the production of Captain Brabazon *alive*.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers held an ordination at Auckland Castle, on the 24th February, when he admitted into the order of Deacon his son, the Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards nominated him to the curacy of Bishop Wearmouth, on the nomination of the Rev. John Patrick Eden, M.A., the present rector. Bishop Wearmouth is one of the valuable livings in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, the rector's gross income being, according to "Crockford's Clerical Directory," £1620 per annum.

An atrocious murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Wisbeach on the evening of March 2. The circumstances are the following. The deceased is the wife of a farmer named Hilton, and was a respectable and amiable woman. Some cross words had passed between her and her husband in reference to money matters, when the deceased got up and said that she durst not step longer in the house with him, and would go to her aunt's for the following day. She then went upstairs, and was followed by her husband, who locked the door and deliberately cut her throat. An attempt was made by some of the domestics to go into the bedroom to her rescue, but they found it effectually fastened against them. They heard the poor woman moaning, and one person heard her shriek "Murder." Shortly afterwards, upon her brother (a lad of fifteen years of age), making an attempt to get into the room, the murderer admitted him, and said, "Look you here, Joe, I have done for her." He also remarked that he had contemplated it for some time. The deceased was within only about a month of her confinement. The murderer, after committing this crime, coolly placed his hands in his trousers' pockets and sauntered out of the house and yard, remarking to every person that he met, "I have done the job." He proceeded to his father's residence, a few miles distant, in the next village, and told them that he had "done for Charlotte." While here, he drank a large quantity of liquor, and was subsequently apprehended by a constable, to whom he observed, "I never take a job in hand without going through with it." He was afterwards taken before two of the Isle of Ely magistrates upon the charge of wilfully murdering his wife. The prisoner was remanded. The murderer and the deceased had only been married about two years. They have left no children.

Mr. Spurgeon's New Tabernacle raised (at a cost of £30,000) entirely on the voluntary principle, is now completed, and will be regularly opened for divine worship in a week or two. A bazaar was held there last week, and a series of opening services have commenced, which will occupy the next month, and will be presided over by Sir H. Havelock, Sir S. M. Peto, M.P.; Mr. E. Ball, M.P.; Sir J. Burgoyne, the Rev. Dr Steane, the Rev. John Spurgeon, &c. About £1000 beyond the sum required to defray the expenses of the building will be needed for the completion of the front boundaries, the fitting up of the schools, furnishing the students' class-rooms, and other works which are not at present commenced, although only about £3000 is still wanting to pay for the building.

SPORTING.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.

The Grand National Steeplechase—handicap of 200 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 100 sovereigns added; the second to save his stake; winners once, 6lb. extra; twice or more, 10lb. extra. About four miles. 83 subs., 29 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.

Mr. J. Bennett's Jealousy, by the Cure, aged, 7st. 12lb. (Kendal) ... 1
Captain Christie's The Dane, 5 years, 10st. (W. White) ... 2
Mr. Briscoe's Old Ben Roe, aged, 10st. 7lb. (Waddington) ... 3
Angelo's Bridegroom, aged, 10st. 7lb (Mr. Blundell) ... 4

The following also ran:—Brunette, The Emperor, Franc Picard, Longrange, Kilcock, Xanthus, Redwing, The Freshman, Irish Emigrant, Conductor, The Unknown, Cockatoo, Dr. Leete, Rover, Kibworth, Lass, Anatis, Diamant, Brother to Lady's Maid, Master Bagot, and Wee Nell.

Betting at starting—9 to 2 against Jealousy, 9 to 2 against Anatis, 100 to 15 against Master Bagot, 7 to 1 against Cockatoo, 12 to 1 against Freshman, 12 to 1 against the Emperor, 100 to 8 against Old Ben Roe, 20 to 1 against Redwing, 33 to 1 against Brunette, 33 to 1 against Conductor.

The Race.—The horses were, as usual, called to the post by the Earl of Sefton, who speedily marshalled them "the way they should go;" only once was the rank thrown into disorder, but the impatient ones were soon brought back, and at ten minutes to 4—a quarter of an hour after the appointed time—the flag was dropped, and the race commenced. The Dane and Xanthus rushed to the front and showed the way over the first obstacle—a ditch faced by posts and rails. Here, however, the chapter of accidents thus early commenced, for Kipworth Lass, Diamant, and Longrange refused, and were not coaxed over the fence until the leaders had got far ahead, Xanthus carrying his colours to the fore. On entering the ploughed land the Dane, Jealousy, Cockatoo, Bridegroom, and Redwing being next in pursuit, with Master Bagot in the middle of the ruck. The last-mentioned animal, however, came to grief on approaching the canal side, and took no further part in the race. On entering the racecourse Jealousy deprived her stable companion, Xanthus, of the lead, Bridegroom going on third, with Cockatoo fourth, the others, with the exception of Dr. Leete and Brother to Lady's Maid, who were a long way in the rear, lying pretty well together. Very little change occurred in these positions until after re-entering the racecourse, when Xanthus again went ahead, his immediate followers being Brunette, Jealousy, Anatis, Cockatoo, the Dane, and Old Ben Roe. On they went through the starting field to the ditch, just before reaching the ploughed land, where Cockatoo, Dr. Leete, Irish Emigrant, and the Rover fell, and Anatis blundered, and her jockey was sent from his saddle on to her neck. Before he recovered himself the leading horses were quite a field in advance, and on approaching the racecourse for the last time, Jealousy, the Dane, Redwing, Old Ben Roe, and Bridegroom only were left in the race. Jealousy led over the last flight of hurdles, and maintaining her advantage to the end, won by two lengths, the second beating the third by the same distance. Bridegroom was a bad fourth; Xanthus, Redwing, and Diamant were next.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

This race came off on March 23. Oxford won. The men got into their boats at 11 o'clock; the Cambridge men having won the toss, and having consequently taken the Middlesex side of the river, it was evident from the first that the Oxford crew was the best. At the start a mishap occurred, which threatened a loss to them, and at fifty yards from Putney bridge, the Cambridge men were two lengths a head; the Oxford men, however, pulled up very chivalrously, and in another minute were so far ahead that it was clear they must be the victors. They kept the lead steadily, and came in at Mortlake about twenty lengths in advance of their opponents.

Rev. Dr. Jobson.—The *Galle Fortnightly Intelligencer* of 16th April states:—The Rev. Dr. Jobson once more arrived in Galle by the last steamer from Australia. On Sunday morning, the 14th instant, the Rev. Dr. preached at the Dutch Church a very impressive sermon. In the evening of the same day he preached at the Wesleyan Chapel to a crowded congregation, a very eloquent and impressive discourse from the 9th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, part of the 2nd verse, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee," which was listened to by the congregation with great attention.

TARANAKI.

By the Tawera, Captain Walker, we have papers from Auckland to the 4th instant, and from Taranaki (New Plymouth) to the 27th ultimo, being nine days later than previous advices.

Writing from New Plymouth, on the 27th of April, the correspondent of the *Taranaki Herald* says:—

The position of affairs here has not materially altered during the last month, and the leading incident may be summed up in a few words: Kingi, true to his nature, has remained obstinate, having left with his followers soon after the acceptance of terms by Hapurona, for the north, where he intends to discuss terms with the Governor in the presence of Waikato. Tamihana, of the Kaipakopako, still remains at Mataitawa, whither he returned after his visit to the Waiwakaiho pa, on the 17th instant, in consequence no doubt of the protest made by some settlers, who objected to him being permitted to come so near to the town until his real position was known, on the grounds that he had been concerned in several murders, and especially in Sarten's, at the Henui, on the 4th December last. Mr. M'Lean's reply to the deputation who waited on him in the absence of the Governor was significant; he stated that he could fully enter into the feelings of the settlers with reference to those natives who had committed the murder referred to, but that he could not depart from the terms already made with the Ngatiawa—and which he was instructed by the Governor to be carried out—but added, that he should advise the natives alluded to, as having committed the murder, not to make their appearance in town for some time. Tamihana has not, it is believed, absolutely come to terms, but it is understood that there is no serious impediment against his doing so. The Waitara question may thus be considered as settled, and the celerity with which this satisfactory position has been arrived at is not a little due to the easy terms at first offered, and to the readiness with which they were afterwards modified to meet the views of our late enemy—a portion of whom it appears was no enemy at all, as Whatitiri and his party though living at Hurangi during the late struggle remained neutral. It will be remembered that one condition in the original terms provided for the retention of the different redoubts and blockhouses at Waitara and a small portion of land round each, but Whatitiri claimed the land on which the redoubts stood; there was only one course to adopt under the circumstances, namely, to withdraw the obnoxious paragraph—and the troops; this was done and the soldiers marched to the lower camp, leaving only the blockhouses at Puketakuere and Nga-puketurua (Mahoetahi) in our possession, which, it is reported, will be garrisoned by friendly natives; the former will be under the immediate charge of Hapurona, and the latter under that of Teira and Co. There will then only remain the disputed block of land to locate troops on, and, as the investigation of Teira's title has to be resumed, reasons may arise why they should be removed from there, apart from a necessity for their presence at Waikato.

Yesterday an answer was received from the Taranaki tribes: they are willing to treat under the terms proposed with the exception of a small *hapu* (the Patukai) who prefer to wait the issue of events at Waikato. The Ngatiruanui for the same reasons refuse to enter into negotiations. In the mean time the troops are fast leaving for Auckland, whither the whole, with the exception of the 57th, will be removed, and to-day the general and staff leave by the Airedale for the same place.

Yesterday the first instalment of refugees returned from Nelson, and a further number will arrive by the Rita, now hourly expected. A stranger might almost be tempted to enquire, whether the removal of troops and the return of our wives and families, when so small a number of the rebels had laid down their arms, when some had refused to enter upon the consideration of terms, and whilst negotiations were pending with others, might not prejudice the firm attitude which the Governor professes to assume.

Thus far the peace proceedings here have not been satisfactory, but grave reasons may have compelled the Governor to adopt a course which it required but little reflection to see must lead to future troubles; the assertion of the Queen's supremacy, and, as a consequence, the overthrow of the Maori King movement, may yet severely test the skill and resources of General Cameron and is sufficient cause why diplomacy should have formed so important an element in the production of peace here. It is in Waikato then that we must look for the solution of the Maori King problem, and it is to be hoped that General Cameron and his good troops will be the means employed for this purpose, and not the influence of the native department.

The names of the two Taranaki chiefs who are desirous of availing themselves of the Governor's terms, are William King Matakatea of Teumuroa and Arama Laraka.

During the week a letter has been received from W. Kingi Makatea, of Umuroa, and Arama Karaka—leading chiefs of Taranaki, stating that they wish to accept the Governor's terms. A large meeting had been held, at which the the tribe generally concurred with these chiefs, but a section residing at Warea are dissentients. They are busy collecting cattle and horses and sheep taken from the settlers, with a view to their restoration. As yet no news had come from Ngatiruanui.

No sort of solicitation has been used to induce the Southern tribes to accept the terms offered, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that none will be used. They are probably not aware of the extent of damage they have done, estimated in their only coin—land. But it is said, and we trust truly, that no mistaken kindness will interfere to prevent the fullest justice, either by discounting the losses, or putting a rack value on the means of restoring them. The settlement of the Southern country is absolutely needed to guarantee security against marauders in future, and the exclusion of the European from the million fertile acres that lie unused in Ngatiruanui and Taranaki is no benefit to the natives, and helps them only in preserving an independence of government which, if preserved, must one day lead to their entire destruction.

DINNER TO COLONEL SIR ARTHUR COTTON.

(From the Spectator, February 23.)

A dinner was given on Wednesday, by a host of his admirers, to Colonel Sir Arthur Cotton, so renowned by his successful exertions in India to promote irrigation and canals. Among the company were Lord Lyveden, Lord Harris, Sir James Elphinstone, and Mr. Haliburton; Lord Shaftesbury presiding. The chairman pronounced the eulogy of Colonel Cotton in proposing his health, and the great irrigator made a reply full of interesting statements:—

"In 1828 he was sent to Tanjore, where, from the changes in the delta of the rivers, there was great alarm lest the country should be left without water. He was employed there about ten years, after that upon the coast at a place threatened by the encroachments of the sea, and then in Rajahmundry, on the delta there. In 1853 he came to England, but now for the last four years he had been engaged, under Lord Harris, as well as in Bengal, with various projects for the improvement of India. As an engineer going into all the corners of the country, and coming into immediate contact with the people, appearing without the least state or even the attendance of a single peon to accompany him as he went about, he had had excellent opportunities for conversing freely with the natives of India. They always gave a friendly reception to one who came about making tanks, canals, roads, or bridges for their benefit; and he was sure to have the ladies on his side, for he would save them so much trouble in *fetching water*. From all that he had seen and heard in India, then, his conclusion was that India and England were made by God to be, as it were, the complement of each other. For everything that England most wanted India could supply—she had unbounded human labour, fertile plains, water, and a powerful sun, by which she could supply us with every raw material of our manufactures in the greatest possible abundance, far beyond what we could ever use, and then India would also present a market for our manufactures, in her turn; as much as she had to sell, so much she might have to buy, and by developing her own resources we should find her a purchaser of our products to an unlimited extent. The means by which he proposed to effect this consisted of the application and employment of water—for water was the universal solvent which had already solved more than once the difficulties of Indian finance, and would be equally beneficial to English commerce. In illustration of this, he would mention some facts which were recorded in the official returns. Twenty or thirty years ago the revenue yielded by Tanjore and the delta of the Cauvery was £300,000, and it now yielded nearly £600,000. The average revenue of the 100 districts of India was but £250,000, and Tanjore was one of the smallest of them all, yielding now ten times as much revenue as Cuttack, which was a similar delta land. He did not see why, by good management, the revenue of the other districts of India should not be augmented likewise, by turning the water to account. In 1844 he went to Rajahmundry to see what could be done there. Eleven years before that date, in one of the adjoining districts, 250,000 people died of famine; and now at this very moment, in many places between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, the people were dying of famine! Well, Lord Tweeddale, who was governor of Madras at that time, then approved his plans, and the work at Rajahmundry had now been fifteen years in operation. It consisted of a weir across a river four miles broad, with 1500 miles of channel and branch channels irrigating 760,000 acres of land, out of 1,100,000 acres commanded by the weir. Now, what had been the result of this work? The revenue from that district was £196,000 when it began, and there had been a regular increase till last year, when it was £320,000. This was not from levying more taxes. Formerly the government used to send £100,000 of specie out of the district every year, and now so much specie was imported into the district. The exports of agricultural produce had increased more than tenfold, being now to the value of £390,000. The district used to import grain largely, to feed itself, and nothing else; now last year it imported no grain, but £70,000 worth of various articles of foreign merchandise. With regard to navigation, on the main canal from the Upper Godavery, the first year it was opened there were 700 boats passed by it, but in the last year that number had increased to 13,000 and most of them double the tonnage. Putting these facts together, they showed the astonishing progress that might be made in India. It was true, as Mr. Laing once remarked to him, that the Ganges Canal, which cost a million and a half, had not yet given such returns as were expected of it; but that was because the branch canals to distribute the water into the fields had never been made, so that not one-tenth of the water could be utilized. On the Godavery works £400,000 had been spent, and the increase of annual revenue was £120,000, or 35 per cent. on the outlay yet not one-third of its land was yet watered by it. He would undertake to say that if similar works were executed in the other districts of India, there would be an increase of eight millions sterling in the revenue, and it would only require three or four millions a year of additional expenditure to set the Indian revenue to rights."

Memorials of Life.—It is a very touching thing, I think, to turn over the repositories of a lonely man after he is dead. You come upon so many indications of all his little ways and arrangements. In the case of men who have been the heads of large families, this work is done by those who have been most nearly connected with them, and who knew their ways before; and such men, trained hourly to yield their own wishes to things small and great, have comparatively few of those little peculiar ways in which so much of their individuality seems to make its touching appeal to us after they are gone. But lonely men not merely have very many little arrangements of their own, but have a particular reserve in exhibiting these: there is a strong sensitiveness about them; you know how they would have shrunk in life from allowing any one to turn over their papers, or even to look into the arrangements of their wardrobe and their linen-press. I remember once, after the sudden death of a reserved old gentleman, being one of two or three who went over all his repositories. The other people who did so with me were hard-headed lawyers, and did not seem to mind much; but I remember that it appeared to me a most touching sight we saw. All the little ways into which he had grown in forty lonely years; all those details about his property (a very large one), which in life he had kept entirely to himself—all these we saw. I remember, lying on the top of the documents contained in an iron chest, a little scrap of paper, the back of an ancient letter, on which was written a note of the amount of all his wealth. There you saw at once a secret which in life he would have confided to no one. I remember the precise arrangement of all the little piles of papers so neatly tied up in separate parcels. I remember the pockethandkerchiefs of several different kinds, each set wrapped up by itself in a piece of paper. It was curious to think that he had counted and sorted those handkerchiefs; and now he was so far away. What a contrast, the little cares of many little matters like that, and the solemn realities of the unseen world. I would not, on any account, have looked over these things alone. I should have had an awe-stricken expectation that I should be interrupted. I should have expected a sudden tap on the shoulder, and to be asked what I was doing there. And, doubtless, in many such cases, when the repositories of the dead are first looked into by strangers, some one far away would be present, if such things could be.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Tonics.—The opposition raised by medical men to the use of the Peruvian bark in ague, on its first introduction by the Jesuits, was, for obvious reasons, long and fierce. It comprised the leading doctors in every town in the empire. This opposition gave way at last; and it is but justice to the profession to say, that for years back, whenever the majority happened to detect regularity in the paroxysms of any fever, they prescribed bark at once, and stopped the fever. Most medical men give it now (in the form of quinine) wherever periodicity is traced. But their practice here, though right and proper, is to this hour dictated by a false hypothesis,—the hypothesis that the paroxysmal repetitions in all periodic complaints, spring not from a law of the living economy, but from "malaria,"—that bugbear of their own creation. Acting on this belief, their treatment of diseases which arise from palpable causes—burns, blows, &c.—has, till of late years, been in almost every instance bad. Their exhaustive practice, indeed, on the outset of almost all complaints, completely misled them here. Instead of alleviating or stopping the paroxysms, that practice almost always produced irregular paroxysmal frequency and continuance in cases where, without their interference, periodicity might have been easily detected; in which cases, doubtless, they might have cured their patients on their own "malaria" principle. The remissions natural to all disease, which in spite of their bad practice were sure to happen, the doctors actually mistook for the results of their own mistreatment. And thus it was, they ended as they began, by bleeding, leeching, and purging the patient on every fresh accession of the paroxysm, till within an inch of his life.—*London Medical Practice.*

Napoleon at Elba.—There is here a letter from Captain Usher, of the Undaunted, detailing many curious particulars relative to the ex-Emperor. Having ridden up a hill which commanded the view of his island, he burst out into a loud and long laugh, and said to Captain Usher, "Look at my kingdom!" The conversation then became more serious, and he continued at dinner, and for three hours after dinner, to discourse on all political and military subjects, in the course of which he observed that "he had done wrong to resign; notwithstanding Augureau's treachery and some others', he could have recovered himself; that the troops would have rallied round him, and that the Allies were in such a state of discord and discomfiture as to have rendered their perseverance for a month longer impossible." Turning to Colonel Campbell, he added—"I appeal to you for that fact; you know it to be true." He repeated that there would be new struggles in France; that if the Bourbons did not secure the commerce of France, they would not reign three years. He said that the "allied sovereigns had personally behaved to him so as to admit of no complaint except in the instance of his separation from his wife and child. This, however, was a great cruelty, and a violation of all law and justice." His plans for Elba are on an enlarged scale. He has traced out two palaces and a lazaretto, which is to allow the reduction of fifty per cent. in the price of corn to the inhabitants. Half of the garrison which he found on the island are engaged in his service, and eight hundred guards are arrived at Savona to share his fortunes. Imperial ceremonies, honours, &c., are continued with undiminished etiquette. The imperial crown is placed in his apartment, and two thrones have been erected. All who approach him (British and all) style him Emperor, and he receives sitting. This recognition of title gives him consideration, and tends to maintain his influence, although, for the moment, he is powerless. He knows its value, and will turn it to account in various ways. For my own part, I expect to see him surrounded with embassies from all parts of the world. The mystery of Government with regard to the treaty made with him amuses us all here. It is so notorious that it will be very shortly sold in all of the book-stalls of Europe. Although Nesselrode signed only, all the Powers are participators. The employment of a British commissary, a British frigate, &c., to carry into execution the articles, is a virtual approval and guarantee of the still operating conditions by the British Government.—*General Sir Robert Wilson's Dairy.*

Mrs. Piozzi in 1803.—It would seem that she had adopted Dr. Johnson's theory of dress for little women by this time, for a lady who met her on the way describes her as "skipping about like a kid, quite a figure of fun, in a tiger-skin shawl, lined with scarlet, and only five colours upon her head-dress—on the top of a flaxen wig a bandeau of blue velvet, a bit of tiger ribbon, a white beaver hat, and a plume of black feathers—as gay as a lark."—*Recollections of Mrs. Thrale (Piozzi).*

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